

065253

JPRS-CPS-84-089

19 December 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

19980226 103

PRINT QUALITY INSPECTED 3

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Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

19 December 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

- U.S. Senator on Pakistani Defense, Nuclear Weapons
(XINHUA, 29 Nov 84) 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

- CHINA DAILY Interviews Kampuchean Leader's Son
(CHINA DAILY, 20 Nov 84) 2

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

- CHINA DAILY Report on Life in Wartime Iraq
(Tong Yanqing; CHINA DAILY, 30 Nov 84) 5

- Saudi Arabia Not Contemplating Ties With USSR
(XINHUA, 29 Nov 84) 7

- PRC Amity Group Visits Sudan, Meets Assembly Speaker
(XINHUA, 28 Nov 84) 8

- XINHUA Interviews Abu Jihad on PLO Unity
(XINHUA, 27 Nov 84) 9

- Chinese Cultural Delegation in Sudan
(XINHUA, 21 Nov 84) 10

- Vice President Receives Delegation
Cultural Cooperation Program Signed

Foreign Minister Heads Delegation to Iran
(IRNA, various dates) 11

Arrives in Tehran
Talks With Velayati Begin
Talks Continue

Briefs 13
Iraqi Party Delegation Departs 13
PRC Delegation in Algiers 13
Amity Group to Sudan, Egypt 13
XINHUA Delegation to Morocco 13
Cultural Delegation in YAR 14
New PRC Ambassador to Sudan 14
New Envoy to Maldives 14

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA Examines W. Europe's Space Technology Gains 15
(XINHUA, 19 Nov 84)

Briefs 17
Talks With Italy's Corti 17
Shanghai Mayor Visits Belgium 17
European Youth Delegation 17
Visit to SFRY, Low Countries 17

EASTERN EUROPE

Ceausescu Receives CPC's Wan Li 22 Nov 18
(AGERPRES, 22 Nov 84)

GDR Minister on Two Systems' Coexistence 19
(XINHUA, 25 Nov 84)

PRC Translator of Polish Works Receives Medal 20
(XINHUA, 29 Nov 84)

RENMIN RIBAO on 13th Romanian Party Congress 21
(Yan Zheng; RENMIN RIBAO, 23 Nov 84)

Briefs 22
CSSR Minister on PRC Relations 22
Song Ping Meets GDR Delegation 22
PRC Art Ensemble Leaves CSSR 22
Polish Premier on New Trade Unions 23

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Jiangsu's Han Peixin Meets Zimbabwe Group 24
(Jiangsu Provincial Service, 18 Nov 84)

Briefs	
XINHUA-ZANA Cooperation Agreement	25
Zairian Premier Receives PRC Ambassador	25
Friendship Association With Madagascar	25
Corn for Somali Drought Victims	26

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Briefs	
Surinamese President, Party Depart	27

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

China's Low Crime Rate Reported (BAN YUE TAN, No 18, 25 Sep 84)	28
RENMIN RIBAO on Taiwan Journal Article Urging Taiwan-H.K.-PRC Cooperation (RENMIN RIBAO, 16 Jul 84)	32
College Graduates To Undergo Training at Grassroots Level (RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Oct 84)	34
Building the Third Echelon, by Cui Wunian RIBAO Commentary	
Preschool Education Is Base for New Generation of Socialism (Su Ting; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 9 Sep 84)	37
Returned Students Work for Four Modernizations (Yang Jianye; XINHUA, 28 Nov 84)	39
Combining Party Rectification With Reform Urged (LIAOWANG, No 27, 2 Jul 84)	41
Importance of Ideological Work Stressed (Ji Zeng; FENDOU, No 9, Sep 84)	44
Standardization of Cadre Theoretical Education Urged (FENDOU, No 9, Sep 84)	47
Deng Yingchao Sends Writer Ba Jin Birthday Cake (XINHUA, 25 Nov 84)	52

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Elementary Education Popularized in Shandong (Ju Qingyou, Hao Tiezhu; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 8 Sep 84)	54
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Jiangsu Establishes Vocational Colleges (Yang Kaimin, Li Bingao; GUANGMING RIBAO, 7 Oct 84)	57
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION	
Guangzhou Veteran Cadres Remain Active (XINHUA, 23 Nov 84)	59
Briefs	
Federation Conducts Party Rectification	61
SOUTHWEST REGION	
Success of Medical, Health Work in Yunnan (Li Benxiao; YUNNAN RIBAO, 19 Oct 84)	62
General Education Meets Industrial, Agricultural Growth Needs (SICHUAN RIBAO, 23 Sep 84)	64
NORTH REGION	
Hebei Governor Personally Oversees Reform (RENMIN RIBAO, 13 Jul 84)	65
Governor Visits Localities, by Wen Ying Governor Praised As Model, Editorial	
NORTHWEST REGION	
Development of Higher Education in Ningxia Reported (Gao Zhi, Da Ke; NINGXIA RIBAO, 17 Sep 84)	68
Investment in Ningxia's Intellectual Resources Discussed (Chen Li; NINGXIA SHEHUI KEXUE, No 3, Aug 84)	70
Ningxia's Educational Reforms Discussed (Gao Zhi, Mao Tingmin; NINGXIA RIBAO, 29 Aug 84)	84
Briefs	
Shaanxi University Graduates Transferred	87
<u>MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS</u>	
Jinan PLA Units Build Roads for Shengli Oilfield (XINHUA Domestic Service, 17 Nov 84)	88
TAIWAN	
PRC Anti-Crime Campaign Called 'Massacre' (Editorial; CHINA POST, 17 Nov 84)	89

Lee on Party Factionalism on Mainland (CNA, 28 Nov 84)	91
Shanghai Military Attacks Deng Xiaoping Style (CNA, 23 Nov 84)	92
Taiwan GIO Chief Urges Respect for President (CHINA POST, 20 Nov 84)	93
Taiwan Paper on U.S. Helicopter Sales to China (Editorial; CHINA POST, 17 Nov 84)	94
Chiang Ching-kuo KMT Anniversary Message Reported (CNA, 24 Nov 84)	95
Non-KMT Political Group Issues Statement (TZU LI WAN PAO, 22 Nov 84)	97
KMT Official on Overseas Chinese Work Program (CNA, 24 Nov 84)	99

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Details of Hong Kong Governor's White Paper on Government (HONG KONG STANDARD, 22 Nov 84)	100
Public Opinion Survey on 1997 Accord Reactions (Commercial Radio, 24 Nov 84)	103
Pro-Taiwan Groups To Participate Directly in Local Politics (Terry Cheng; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 28 Nov 84)	104
XINHUA Branch Recruiting University Graduates (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 29 Nov 84)	106
Hong Kong Building Professionals Invited To Help Build PRC (Chiu Kit-ying; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 27 Nov 84)	107

UNITED STATES

U.S. SENATOR ON PAKISTANI DEFENSE, NUCLEAR WEAPONS

OW292035 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Islamabad, November 29 (XINHUA)--The United States will help Pakistan improve its defense to prevent and deter aggression, U.S. Senator Sam Nunn said today on behalf of his senators group at a press conference before leaving here for New Delhi.

He reiterated the U.S. support to Pakistan's principled stand on the Afghanistan problem, adding that his country will work closely with Pakistan in extending assistance to the Afghan people in their struggle for sovereignty and freedom.

Sam Nunn noted that the Soviet Union has failed in getting Afghanistan under control since five years ago, while the Afghan Muslim guerrillas have done a remarkable job with a strong will and courage to regain their sovereignty and dignity.

Sam Nunn visited a village housing Afghan refugees on the outskirts of Peshawar yesterday. He declared at the village that the U.S. Government fully supported the Afghan people's just cause.

Sam Nunn stressed the need to increase Pakistan's defense ability in face of the deteriorating situation on its western border. Pakistan defense, he said, is a matter of importance to both the region and the world.

He told a questioner that he and his colleagues firmly believed that Pakistan needs to improve its defense. He reaffirmed his country's wish for better relations between Pakistan and India. He expressed satisfaction at Pakistan's guarantee not to possess nuclear weapons.

During the three-day visit, Sam Nunn's four-member delegation was received by President Zia-ul Haq and Foreign Minister Yaquob Khan.

CSO: 4000/049

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CHINA DAILY INTERVIEWS KAMPUCHEAN LEADER'S SON

HK201544 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] CHINA DAILY reporter Yu Wentao spoke to Norodom Chakrapong, fifth son of President Norodom Sihanouk, close to the frontline in Kampuchea.

Vietnamese troops were stationed just 15 kilometres away as the 39-year-old army officer told of the fight for freedom. Here is Yu Wentao's report.

We visited the Tatum headquarters of the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS) at the top of the Dangrek Mountains on November 6.

Through the window of a large shelter, I saw vast jungles stretching along the cliffs to the horizon. On the other side were the Vietnamese troops.

"The Viets try to overrun us but always in vain," said Norodom Chakrapong. He used to be an officer in the Royal Army and now serves as the fifth brigade commander of the ANS and as a member of the health and social affairs department in the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government.

He told CHINA DAILY that the ANS is strong enough to defeat the small numbers of Vietnamese.

On November 3, the ANS, together with the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF), set an ambush for 100 Viets at Thnol Dach Village, Oudor Meanchey Province [placenames as published].

The next day, the ANS clashed with a group of Viets at Chhoer Slap [placename as published] Village in the same province.

"We won both battles," Chakrapong said. "We killed 17 Vietnamese and lost three of our own."

"Whatever the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin army intends to do, we usually know one month ahead due to the information supplied by the people. We know their every plan and movement."

"Now our six brigades can go inside Kampuchea to fight the Vietnamese because the people support us. They supply us with food and we distribute medicine and daily necessities among them in return."

When asked about the unity of the three resistance forces, he said: "We have a good relationship and co-operate in every field, including the battlefield. Since the coalition government was set up on June 22, 1982, the three sides have met many times to discuss the resistance against Vietnam."

He added: "Since the Vietnamese have lost the battle in the UN General Assembly, they are sure to attack us this dry season in a bid to save face. We are ready for them.

"The Vietnamese want to attack us from behind our base through Thai territory but it is impossible. They will be repelled by the Thai Army."

Colonel Pol Soth [name as published], director of the guerrilla warfare school, told us that 1,000 junior officers and fighters have been trained to deal with Vietnamese invaders.

Pointing to the drill ground, he told us that the military students were learning how to use antiaircraft guns.

We arrived at the construction site of the general hospital, accompanied by Dr Hien Vannarott [name as published], 43, director of the Green Hill Hospital.

Although each brigade has its own hospital, they are too small. So the ANS decided to build a general hospital with the joint efforts of six brigades.

Facilities will include six large wards, an outpatient department, an emergency ward, a pharmacy, an X-ray room and an operating room.

"When all this is completed, I'll come here to manage the hospital together with 40 medical workers," Dr Hien Vannarott said. He left medical university in Phnom Penh in 1970. His teacher at the time was Thiounn Thioeun, now minister of health and social affairs in the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government.

Leaving the construction site, we came to the underground office of the logistics department. Sophath Chey [name as published], a logistics officer, showed us around the arsenal and food and medicine warehouses.

Sophath Chey said he was very grateful to China, ASEAN countries and international organizations for donating weapons, food, medicine and uniforms.

He said international aid provides half the supplies and President Norodom Sihanouk the other half.

"We need more donations from abroad," the logistics officer said. "Of our 10,000 troops, 4,000 are trained but not armed. If we had enough weapons, we'd certainly go deeper inside Kampuchea to fight the Viets."

After lunch, we went to visit the Green Hill refugee camp (David Camp). At the entrance the Thai national flag was flying.

In the administrative office of the camp, we met 48-year-old administrator Chhim Seik Leng [name as published].

He said the camp was set up in 1980 in Osman. At first, there were 950 Kampuchean refugees. In April, 1983, the Vietnamese attacked Osman and the camp was moved to Tatum. In April this year, the Vietnamese attacked Tatum and the camp had to be moved again, this time to Thai territory.

Now the camp has 9,153 families with 34,448 people.

The UN and other international organizations supply rice. Villagers also grow vegetables around their cottages.

The camp has nine schools, one hospital, three mother-child care centres and a temple with 50 monks.

Life is simple but everyone stays optimistic. "We are sure of the final victory," the administrator said.

CSO: 4000/049

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

CHINA DAILY REPORT ON LIFE IN WARTIME IRAQ

HK300321 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Tong Yanqing]

[Text] Life is surprisingly calm and peaceful in Baghdad. Just 150 kilo-metres away, battles rage in the four-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

In Habbaniya tourist village, an artificial tourist oasis surrounded by desert, young Iraqi students enjoy themselves, singing and laughing. Even military men have smiling faces. In the streets of Baghdad the numerous jewellery shops are glittering with ornamental objects, despite the lack of imported items. Occasionally you see people queueing to buy eggs. In the five-star hotels such as Al Rasheed, Meridien and Sheraton and the famous restaurants like Khan Marjan, Oriental or European music bands and dancers entertain the customers until the small hours.

Construction in Iraq has continued since the war broke out in 1980. Part of a multi-billion dinar programme has recently been completed. Two mausoleums in memory of martyrs and unknown soldiers are magnificent structures with tomb-shaped monuments on ground flood level and museums underground. The Oriental architecture is reminiscent of the magic palaces described in the Tales of Arabian Nights, a combination of ancient and modern civilization. The one devoted to the unknown soldiers is round and occupies half a million square metres with a library, reading room, lecture hall, VIP lounge, restaurant, cafeteria and entrance hall complete with artificial waterfall. It has a long and wide terrace, paved with marble stones. It is touching to see what the dead soldiers have left: clothing, weapons, and photos of widows and orphans.

A young bride in Basra died of shell wounds. Her wedding dress and new furniture are on display.

Other projects completed in the last four years include two multistorey car parks which can accommodate more than 700 cars, bridges, modern hotels and solar energy apartments.

Some 44 kilometres southeast of Baghdad, a panoramic mural was finished in 1980 with the help of 22 artists from the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea. The mural's perimeter is 110 metres and it is 15 metres high. It is one of only five of its type in the world. The other four are in Moscow, Leningrad, Belgium and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The mural depicts the battle of Al Qadissiyah in 637 AD.

The Saddam Dam, 50 kilometres from the northern town of Mosul will be completed soon. This big scheme involves companies from more than 30 countries. It is a real "united nations" project. About 4,000 Chinese workers are working there but there have been some casualties in the past years. In two recent tunnel explosions two Chinese were killed.

Chinese workers are hardworking but suffer from the language barrier. It is a new experience for the Chinese Civil Engineering Company to send such large numbers of workers abroad and they have met with difficulties regarding food, shopping and medical care.

The Chinese textile workers (mostly women) are doing well in Iraq. Hundreds of them are in places like Hilla and Diwaniya, both south of Baghdad. H. A. Mohamaed, general manager of the Fine Textile State Company in Hilla, said the Chinese workers worked well.

There are rewards for some of the country's workers. Some months ago President Saddam Hussein rewarded 1,000 journalists with cars, houses, or land for building houses, or 3,000-5,000 Iraqi dinars. Successful sportsmen have also been rewarded. Six architects have won top prizes for the design of the president's new mosque. It will be built in Oja, the birthplace of the president. The mosque will accommodate 1,000 male worshippers on the ground floor and 300 female worshippers in the mezzanine, with an open court for 300 worshippers.

Another big project is the restoration of the Babylon site. It will attract a lot of visitors when the war is over.

Most of the food in the big hotels is imported from Turkey. But for us the most delicious food is freshwater fish, palm dates and lemon-like oranges produced in Iraq. Unfortunately dates are no longer exported. They rot in the ground or are eaten by the birds owing to the shortage of labour. This year Iraqi farmers have had a good harvest of water-melons and tomatoes. Some irrigation projects will be carried out and more land will be reclaimed. Farmers will be given more help with seeds, pumps and other machinery.

So life still goes on in Iraq despite the enormous problems a four-year war creates. The people go about their everyday business hoping and praying that a peaceful solution won't be too far away.

CSO: 4000/048

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SAUDI ARABIA NOT CONTEMPLATING TIES WITH USSR

OW292056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, November 29 (XINHUA)--Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has said that Saudi Arabia is not contemplating establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Kuwaiti paper AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM reported today.

The king made the remark in an interview with the paper during his visit to Kuwait where he attended the three-day summit conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Questioned on a proposed international conference on Middle East peace, Fahd said the most important thing about such a conference is that the Palestine Liberation Organization attends the conference as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

On the return of Egypt to the Arab League, he said the issue lay within the jurisdiction of an Arab summit conference. But the king added "Egypt is a fraternal Arab country, whose Arab people we love and esteem."

On the convening of the next Arab summit which has already been postponed at least twice, Fahd expressed some optimism. Saying that he hoped reconciliatory efforts would eventually bridge inter-Arab differences, King Fahd remarked that Saudi Arabia has been trying to make the spirit of cooperation and fraternity prevail as the Arab world was passing through "critical circumstances."

On the role of the GCC, Fahd said that any talk of the council turning into a political union or a federation was "premature" and that practical cooperation was the main objective of the organization.

The GCC had prepared for all eventualities should the Gulf war escalate, he added.

CSO: 4000/048

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC AMITY GROUP VISITS SUDAN, MEETS ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

OW280805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, November 27 (XINHUA)--Izzedin Sayed, speaker of the Sudanese National People's Assembly, today met with a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

During the meeting, Sayed highly spoke of China's negotiated settlement with Britain over Hong Kong. He said China's policy "is very wise."

Concerning his recent visit to China, he said: "Talks I had with Chinese leaders were fruitful and this visit is successful."

Sayed said he hopes Sino-Sudanese cooperation continues to develop.

Chinese Ambassador Liu Hua was present at the meeting.

Second Vice-President Joseph Lagu and Secretary-General of the Sudanese Socialist Union Mohamed Abdul Gadir Omer also met with the Chinese delegation.

The Chinese delegation, headed by the association's Vice President Lin Lin, arrived here on November 26 for a one-week visit at the invitation of the Sudanese National Council for Solidarity, Friendship and Peace.

CSO: 4000/048

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA INTERVIEWS ABU JIHAD ON PLO UNITY

OW271007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Amman, November 26 (XINHUA)--The 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) will strengthen the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) unity and decide the political line of the PLO, said Abu Jihad, deputy commander general of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, today.

In an interview with XINHUA here this evening, Abu Jihad said that the Fatah faction will immediately resume its dialogue with other PLO factions after the close of the PNC session.

He said he was optimistic about the possibility of reconciliation among the PLO factions and the relations between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance.

The convening of the PNC session, he added, will not lead to a division as some people expected, but will promote reconciliation and unity.

He said the PLO is willing to improve its ties with Syria. However, Syria has rejected its offer. But "we will continue to work for the steady improvement of these relations" though Syria may not accept our demand for non-interference in the internal affairs of the PLO, he added.

He also mentioned four points on the Jordanian-Palestinian relations:

--The PLO will continue to strengthen its relations with Jordan;

--The PLO and Jordan will take joint political actions to promote the convening of an international conference on the Middle East;

--The leadership and functions of the joint Jordan-Palestine committee will be strengthened to give further support to the Palestinian people's struggle in the Israeli-occupied land; and

--The PLO will uphold the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to the establishment of a homeland.

CSO: 4000/048

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION IN SUDAN

Vice President Receives Delegation

OW211125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, November 20 (XINHUA)--Sudanese First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib received here today a Chinese cultural delegation headed by Vice Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi.

At-Tayyib expressed the hope that the friendly relations between Sudan and China would develop steadily in the future. He also praised Chinese experts for their service to the Sudanese people.

Zhou Weizhi held talks with Sudanese Culture and Information Minister 'Ali Muhammad Shammu yesterday on strengthening cultural exchanges between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation, which arrived here on November 18 for a five-day visit, also attended the opening ceremony of a China Film Week sponsored by the Sudanese Government last night.

Cultural Cooperation Program Signed

OW211524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, November 21 (XINHUA)--China and the Sudan today signed a program of cultural cooperation for 1984-86.

The two countries will exchange cultural and sports delegations and art ensembles, according to the program signed by Sudanese State Minister for Foreign Affairs 'Abbas Musa [name as received] and visiting Chinese Deputy Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi.

The two countries will hold children's painting contests and each will host exhibitions for the other. The program also encourages exchanges of culture and sports between the armed forces of the two countries.

'Abbas Musa said after the ceremony that the signing of the program indicates a day-to-day development of cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect.

The visiting Chinese deputy minister in his speech expressed the confidence that such relations between China and the Sudan will enter into broader areas.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

FOREIGN MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO IRAN

Arrives in Tehran

LD230826 Tehran IRNA in English 0800 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 23 (IRNA)--The foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, Wu Xueqian, heading a delegation arrived here Friday morning and was welcomed by his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Talking about the visit following his arrival, which is being made on the invitation of the Islamic Republic's foreign minister, Xueqian said that this trip is aimed at further expansion of the two countries' friendly relations. He added that, despite his enthusiasm for visiting the Islamic Republic, this is the first time he has managed to do so.

Noting that the visit is in response to Dr. Velayati's trip to China, Wu Xueqian said useful negotiations were held for the expansion of the friendly relations between the two countries during that visit. Following up these negotiations, he added, could help further expansion and strengthen the ties between his country and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Talks With Velayati Begin

LD241756 Tehran IRNA in English 1752 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov 24 (IRNA)--First round of talks between Chinese and Iranian foreign ministers started here Saturday with the two sides exchanging views on various issues.

In the meeting, Wu Xueqian, the Chinese foreign minister, said the prime aim of his trip to Iran was to explore avenues for expanding bilateral ties as well as to exchange ideas with Iranian authorities.

He explained his country's policies concerning Third World countries and emphasized the People's Republic of China's support for their struggle in achieving independence.

He also detailed the PRC's views on superpower rivalry to dominate other countries.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that Third World countries should support each other. He said that they should cut their unjust ties with the superpowers.

On the non-aligned movement Velayati expressed the hope that it will be able to continue its independent course.

Wu Xueqian, who arrived in Tehran Friday, attended a ceremony at Beheshte Zahra Cemetery to honor the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution.

He said that as a result of the visit he is now aware of the extent of sacrifice Iranians were ready to give their revolution and country.

Talks Continue

LD251925 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 25 (IRNA)--The Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian told Iran's Foreign Minister Velayati here Sunday that prospects in relations between China and Iran are promising and expressed hope that the two countries would further enhance their cooperation at the international level in the future.

In response Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati said the Islamic Republic looks forward to seeing steadily expanding relations between the Third World nations and their independence from the big powers.

Velayati said in relation with the Iraq-Iran war that the Islamic Republic would continue its defensive war with the ruling regime in Baghdad until such time as it has fully attained its rights. He said also that the Islamic Republic is extremely concerned about the Palestine issue and that it maintains that the Camp David peace plan would only serve to trample upon the rights of the Palestinian people. Velayati said that the Islamic Republic regards the Zionist regime as the agent of U.S. imperialism in the region.

He expressed pleasure over the admission to the Organization of African Unity of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and noted that the Islamic Republic also upholds the struggle of the Namibians against the racists of South Africa, as well as the struggle of the Latin American peoples against external plots and intervention of the U.S. imperialism.

CSO: 4000/048

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

IRAQI PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS--Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--An Iraqi delegation from the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party led by Saad Qasim Hamoudi, director of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the national leadership, left here today for home. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 18 Nov 84 OW]

PRC DELEGATION IN ALGIERS--Algiers, 21/11/84 (APS)--Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politbureau member, responsible for the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, audience yesterday the Chinese delegation headed by Mr Lin Lin, deputy chairman of the Council of Friendship of the Chinese People With the Foreign Peoples. The Chinese delegation expressed his [as received] satisfaction as for the economic and the scientific boost of Algeria. The two sides recalled the initiatives taken commonly with a view to reinforce the two peoples and underlined with satisfaction the level reached by bilateral cooperation. Mr Mohamed Yazid, member of the Permanent Secretariat charged with the Council of Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples, and the Chinese ambassador in Algiers attended this meeting. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1103 GMT 21 Nov 84 LD]

AMITY GROUP TO SUDAN, EGYPT--Algiers, November 21 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by its vice-president Lin Lin left here this afternoon for Sudan via Cairo after a one-week friendly and working visit in Algeria. On the eve of its departure, the delegation was received by Mohamed Cherif Messadiah, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of the National Liberation Front (FLN). During their talks, Messadiah highly appreciated the friendly relations between the two countries. The delegation also held talks with the delegation of the Algerian Council of Friendship and Solidarity With the People and signed an agreement of cooperation between the two organizations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 21 Nov 84 OW]

XINHUA DELEGATION TO MOROCCO--Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--An XINHUA News Agency delegation led by its director-general Mu Qing left here today to pay a friendly visit to Morocco, Algeria and Togo and explore ways to further cooperation with the press organizations of the three countries. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Deputy Director-General Zeng Jianhui, Moroccan Ambassador to China Abderrahim Harkett, Algerian Ambassador to China Akbi Abdelghani and an official from the Togolese Embassy in Beijing. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 23 Nov 84 OW]

CULTURAL DELEGATION IN YAR--Sanaa, November 26 (XINHUA)--'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, today met with the visiting Chinese cultural delegation headed by Vice Cultural Minister Zhou Weizhi. The prime minister appreciated the long-existing cooperation between the two countries in culture and other fields. The Chinese delegation arrived here on November 23. In the past three days, Zhou Weizhi held discussions with Minister of Information and Culture Hassan Ahmed al-Laozi and signed a 1985-86 plan for cultural cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 26 Nov 84 OW]

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--Khartoum, November 27 (XINHUA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today received credentials from the newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan Liu Hua. He thanked the Chinese Government and people for their contributions to the national development of the Sudan. The Chinese Ambassador Liu Hua conveyed greetings to President Numayri from Chinese President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 27 Nov 84 OW]

NEW ENVOY TO MALDIVES--Colombo, November 28 (XINHUA)--New Chinese Ambassador to the Maldives Zhou Shanyan yesterday presented his credentials to President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom in Male, Maldives' capital. In his conversation with the Chinese ambassador, Gayoom gave a review of his recent visit to China. He said he would make new efforts to strengthen cooperation between his country and China. On November 22, Zhou Shanyan had a meeting with Maldivian Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel. Zhou Shanyan, who is also ambassador to Sri Lanka, arrived in Male on November 20 shortly after taking his office in Colombo. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 28 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/048

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA EXAMINES W. EUROPE'S SPACE TECHNOLOGY GAINS

OW191752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 19 Nov 84

[XINHUA headline--"Western Europe Makes Advances in Space Technology (by Pan Yongming and Jia Bin)"]

[Text] Paris, November 19 (XINHUA)--The successful launching of an "Ariane" rocket on a commercial basis on November 10 along with two similar liftoffs earlier this year marked great advances made by Western Europe in both rocket and space technology.

Western Europe began its space effort in the 1960's when with Diamant and Sounding rockets it was able to launch only small satellites into lower orbit. In 1973 with France taking the initiative, Federal Germany, Britain, Belgium, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Ireland and Switzerland decided to join efforts in developing large three-stage, liquid-propellant rockets that marked a turning point in the development of space technology in Western Europe.

The first test of "Ariane-one" took place five years ago. At that time it was able to lift a 1.8-ton object into geostationary orbit or could carry two satellites simultaneously. The "Ariane-three" fired last August had two more boosters which increased thrust and efficiency and could carry a payload of 2.5 tons into geostationary orbit.

With its continual improvement and increased stability, the Europe-made launch vehicle has won greater credit internationally. By the year of 1987, it will have launched 30 satellites into orbits, accounting for over one-third of the non-military satellites to be launched in that period. This will break U.S. monopoly in the satellite-launching market.

In the meantime, France, Federal Germany, Britain and Italy have made big strides in the research and manufacturing of satellites. Satellites for scientific research, weather forecast, communications and navigation developed by French, Federal German and British space corporations have already reached advanced world standards.

France and Federal Germany are now working on a new generation of direct broadcast satellites called TDF-one scheduled for launching in 1986. It has

four TV relaying channels and makes possible direct satellite transmission to home television receivers. The "European Conference on Satellite Communication" has two communications satellites operating in orbit which can provide communication, TV and data transmission. The launching of three more such satellites has been planned for the future. European countries also have two weather satellites orbiting the earth. This year for the first time in its history, France launched a communications satellite for its own use. Besides there are two British-made maritime satellites operating in space.

Some West European countries led by France are engaged in the development of an earth survey satellite called "Spot." It is an earth resources satellite with a greatly-improved solution [as received] of 10 to 20 meters as compared with 100 meters in the 70's. The launching of such a satellite is planned for 1985 when Western Europe will become a leading competitor with the United States in the supply of remotely-sensed pictures.

A much greater progress is expected of the space technology in the coming decades. It is predicted that a total of 180 satellites will be launched for civilian use between 1987 and 1992. West European countries are working on programs for the development of a new generation of carrier vehicles and manned space stations. British Aerospace is working on a horizontal-mounting satellite-launcher which can send a payload of seven tons to lower orbit and return to earth for reuse like the U.S. space shuttle.

The European Space Agency (ESA) has plans to develop rockets with greater thrust--"Ariane-four" and "Ariane-five." "Ariane-four" is said to be able to lift objects weighing two to four tons into geostationary orbit in 1986. The Ariane space company has planned to fire ten such rockets each year in an effort to vie for the satellite-launching market in the late 1980's.

"Ariane-five," expected to become operational in 1995, is able to carry a payload of 15 tons into lower orbit or an eight-ton payload into geostationary orbit 36,000 kilometers above the earth. It will be used to send into orbit a space shuttle smaller than the U.S. ones now under study in West Europe.

All this shows that West European countries are bracing up to pick up challenges in this new technological revolution of the world.

CSO: 4000/047

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH ITALY'S CORTI--Rome, November 24 (ANSA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who was passing through Rome from Malta, met Friday with Foreign Undersecretary Bruno Corti and underscored China's reform of its economic system, especially in urban areas, after the enormous progress made in the agricultural sector. Corti stressed Italy's readiness to provide the technology best geared to the Asian nation's modernization efforts. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 24 Nov 84 AU]

SHANGHAI MAYOR VISITS BELGIUM--Brussels, November 25 (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation of Shanghai, headed by Mayor Wang Daohan, arrived in Antwerpen, a port city of Belgium, this afternoon. Shanghai and Anvers established friendly and cooperative relations in May this year. At a welcoming ceremony, leaders of the two cities expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly and cooperative relations between Shanghai and Antwerpen. They also pledged to make common efforts to develop such relations and to safeguard world peace. Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Zhang Shu attended a dinner in honor of the delegation after the ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 26 Nov 84 OW]

EUROPEAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon a delegation from the Council of European National Youth Committees led by its vice-chairman, Josephine Siegrist. The delegation came here on November 25 at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation. Hu Jintao, chairman of the federation, met and feted the delegation on the following day. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 28 Nov 84 OW]

VISIT TO SFRY, LOW COUNTRIES--Shanghai, November 17 (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation from Shanghai led by Mayor Wang Daohan left here today on a friendly visit to Zagreb or Yugoslavia, Rotterdam of the Netherlands and Antwerp of Belgium. The delegation will hold talks with leaders of the three cities on furthering their friendly cooperation and exchanges in the fields of the economy, trade, science, technology, culture and education. They will also study these cities' experience in urban and harbor construction and management. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 17 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/049

EASTERN EUROPE

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CPC'S WAN LI 22 NOV

AU231307 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2034 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984--RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, November 22, Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and the secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, CCP chief delegate to the thirteenth RCP congress.

The CCP chief delegate conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warmest salutes and wishes of good health and further successes in his activity on behalf of Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian. The guest was highly appreciative of the provisions and orientations contained in the report read before the Congress by the RCP general secretary, and wished the Romanian people further successes in attaining the targets set by the Romanian communists' forum.

Considering the presence of the Chinese Communist Party's delegation at the thirteenth RCP congress as an expression of the fine relations between the RCP and the CCP, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that warmest greetings be conveyed to the Chinese leaders as well as wishes of good health and further successes in their activity.

During the talks which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the level of ties of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries, between the Romanian and Chinese peoples. It was assessed that the further development and deepening of the Romanian-Chinese relations in various fields of activity benefited the Romanian and Chinese peoples, international peace, detente and understanding.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Li Ximin, member of the CC of the CCP, Li Shuzeng, alternate member of the CC of the CCP, deputy head of the foreign relations section of the CC of the CCP, Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, attended.

CSO: 4000/047

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR MINISTER ON TWO SYSTEMS' COEXISTENCE

OW251042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, November 24 (XINHUA)--Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), has said that the existence of the two diametrically antagonistic socialist and capitalist countries does not rule out the possibility that they share common interests in maintaining peace.

This has been proved by the history of the two world wars and the anti-Hitler coalition, he pointed out at a meeting held on November 22 and 23 of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), the leading party in the GDR.

He called all countries to give up all kinds of antagonism, including that in the ideological field, to prevent the war before it breaks out.

Reviewing diplomatic achievements of GDR in recent years, the foreign minister said that the GDR has made all kinds of efforts to ease international tensions. All the efforts, he added, are beneficial to the unity of realistic, reasonable and good-will forces.

He continued that peaceful coexistence of the two different social systems is the sole guarantee of peace and world security.

"Coexistence must stabilize peace via a close network of political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation," and the development of economic relations with non-socialist countries has in fact strengthened the material base of peace, he added.

He stressed that in the nuclear era, it is impossible to realize international security within the boundary of a nation, especially impossible at the expense of other countries' interests.

Fischer in his speech also welcomed the announcement by Soviet foreign minister and U.S. secretary of state that they will meet next January in preparation of fresh disarmament negotiations.

CSO: 4000/047

EASTERN EUROPE

PRC TRANSLATOR OF POLISH WORKS RECEIVES MEDAL

OW291311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Nanjing, November 29 (XINHUA)--Mei Rukai, who translated works by Polish writer Henryk Sienkiewicz, was today awarded a medal for helping to promote mutual understanding and friendship between China and Poland.

The medal was presented by Czeslaw Kowal, Poland's consul-general in Shanghai, on behalf of the Polish Ministry of Culture, at a ceremony here.

It was attended by Yang Yongyi, vice governor of Jiangsu Province.

Mei, 55, has translated into Chinese three works by Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), the winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1905--"With Fire and Sword", "Deluge" and "Quo Vadis".

The first and the second translations were published in 1980 and 1982, and the third will be out soon.

The novel, "Quo Vadis" (1896), set in Rome under Nero, has been widely translated.

Mei, who writes novels, short stories and essays, plans to translate another work by the Polish author, "Pan Michael".

CSO: 4000/048

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO ON 13TH ROMANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

HK230905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 84 p 7

[2 November "Special dispatch from Bucharest" by Yan Zheng [0917 2973]: "The 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress Closes"]

[Text] After a busy 4-day session, the 13th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress concluded successfully today.

At the party congress this morning, the delegates unanimously elected Comrade Ceausescu as secretary general of the RCP. The delegates also elected a new party Central Committee and a Central Supervisory Committee.

The congress approved Secretary General Ceausescu's "work report on the activities of the RCP between its 12th and 13th congresses and on the future tasks of the party" and the "national unified plans for developing Romania's socialist economy between 1986 and 1990 and the guiding principles for its development up to the year 2000."

The approval of the above programmatic documents by the congress shows that the course of Romania's future economic development will be permeated with the spirit of attaching importance to science and technology, of independence and self-reliance, and of carrying out revolutionary reforms. In their speeches, many delegates said that the documents embody the wishes of the people throughout the country, have brought together the opinions and wisdom of the masses, described the magnificent aspirations of the people, and have set specific tasks for the citizens.

CSO: 4000/048

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CSSR MINISTER ON PRC RELATIONS--Prague, November 12 (XINHUA)--Czechoslovakia is paying attention to its relations with the People's Republic of China and desires to see these relations developed to the benefit of the people of both countries. This is said by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today at a two-day joint meeting of the two chambers of the National Assembly. In his key foreign policy speech, Chnoupek recalled the development of relations with China. He said in the past few years the state relations between Czechoslovakia and China have been expanded step by step, foreign ministers' meetings held, bilateral trade grown by 150 percent and exchange of visits between cultural and social organizations also restored and expanded. He also said if the Chinese side adopts positive attitude toward the Soviet proposal for normalization of relations, it will not only be beneficial to both countries but also to the improvement in the entire international situation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 13 Nov 84 OW]

SONG PING MEETS GDR DELEGATION--Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--Song Ping, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met a delegation from the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic here this afternoon. The delegation, led by Professor Horst Steeger, director of the Institute of Economics of the guest commission, arrived in China on November 1 to study China's economic restructuring and its planning system. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 13 Nov 84 OW]

PRC ART ENSEMBLE LEAVES CSSR--Prague, November 21 (XINHUA)--The art ensemble of Chinese minority nationalities left here for home today after a performance tour of Czechoslovakia. The ensemble arrived here on November 12 after touring Algeria, Luxembourg and Belgium. In the last few days, it presented dances and songs of the Uygur, Korean, Tibetan and other Chinese minority nationalities in Prague, Brno and other cities to the warm welcome of the audience. The solo dances "Peacock" by Tai dancer Dao Meilan, and "Joy of Herdsman" by a Mongolian dancer, drew prolonged applause from the audience. An old man told the ensemble staff that he was deeply moved by the wonderful performance. Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Tian Zengpei gave a cock-tail party today to mark the visit of the art ensemble. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 22 Nov 84 OW]

POLISH PREMIER ON NEW TRADE UNIONS--Warsaw, November 29 (XINHUA)--Polish Premier Vojciech Jaruzelski today paid a high tribute to the new Polish trade unions, created in 1981 to replace the banned Solidarity movement, praising them for opening an important chapter in the history of Polish labor. Jaruzelski made his remarks at a meeting with the leaders of the Central National Organization, created on November 25 by the new Polish trade unions. The premier said a strong trade union organization was an important part of the socialist democracy and in the interest of the people. He urged the trade unions to actively take part in building socialism and to voice and realize the ideologies of the working class put forward by the party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 30 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/048

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN MEETS ZIMBABWE GROUP

OW200513 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Han Peixin, a member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, cordially met with a visiting and vacationing group from the Zimbabwe African National Union at the Jinling Hotel on the evening of 18 November. The group was led by Nyagumbo, a member of the Political Bureau and administrative secretary of the union. The host and the guests had a very friendly conversation in a warm atmosphere.

Comrade Han Peixin said: We Jiangsu people have a profound feeling for the Zimbabwe people. Prime Minister Mugabe, President Banana, and other Zimbabwe leaders had visited Jiangsu. They brought to us the friendship of the Zimbabwe people and left a deep impression on us.

Then, Comrade Han Peixin briefed the guests on the political and economic situation and rural and urban reforms in Jiangsu Province.

Nyagumbo, head of the group, said: Nanjing city is known to everyone in Zimbabwe. We have heard that among China's provinces, Jiangsu is taking the lead in making rapid economic development. We are excited at visiting your province. We believe that we can learn a great deal from you.

He hoped that the ties between the Zimbabwe people and the Jiangsu people would be further strengthened, and the friendly relations and cooperation in various fields would be promoted.

Present at the meeting were Chiese, Zimbabwe ambassador to China; (Hu Xujian), deputy secretary of the Nanjing City CPC Committee; and (Fu Yu) and (Zheng Liangyi), responsible persons of the departments concerned in Jiangsu Province.

After the meeting, Comrade Han Peixin feted the group.

CSO: 4000/048

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

XINHUA-ZANA COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Lusaka, November 21 (XINHUA)--A cooperation agreement on news exchange was signed here this morning between the XINHUA News Agency (XINHUA) and the Zambia News Agency (ZANA). The agreement says, "The contracting parties shall continue to intensify the existing friendly relations regarding exchange of news in English and to grant each other the right of publishing and distributing it free of charge." It was signed by Guo Chaoren, deputy director of XINHUA, and Ian Sikazwe, permanent secretary of the Zambian Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services, on behalf of the two agencies respectively. Guo arrived here yesterday at the head of a XINHUA delegation for a five-day working visit to Zambia. He had earlier called on Sikazwe and had a cordial conversation with him. A luncheon was also given today in the Chinese delegation's honor by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 21 Nov 84 OW]

ZAIRIAN PREMIER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR--Kinshasa, November 21 (XINHUA)--First State Commissioner of the Zairian National Executive Council (Premier) Kenyo Wa Dondo received Chinese Ambassador Li Shanyi here today and expressed his satisfaction with cooperation between Zaire and China. He was particularly delighted when the ambassador told him that a sugar refinery, built jointly by the two countries, is scheduled to go into trial operation in three days. He described the refinery project as a major event in the history of cooperation between the two countries. The refinery, in Haut-Zaire Province, can handle 1,000 tons of sugarcane daily. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 22 Nov 84 OW]

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION WITH MADAGASCAR--Tananarive, November 23 (XINHUA)--The Madagascan-Chinese Friendship Association was set up here today to enhance the relations between the two countries. High government officials of Madagascar and Chinese Ambassador to Madagascar Dai Ping attended the founding ceremony. M. Justin Rakotonaina, president of the association and member of the Madagascan Supreme Revolutionary Council, said that the founding of the association will further boost friendly ties between Madagascar and China. The Chinese ambassador noted that the association was set up through the active efforts of Madagascan people from various circles and it embodied the amiability between the two peoples. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 24 Nov 84 OW]

CORN FOR SOMALI DROUGHT VICTIMS--Mogadishu, November 25 (XINHUA)--China has donated 1,000 tons of maize to Somali drought-stricken people. Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Wang Shikun and Somali Minister of Finance Mohamed Sheikh Osman signed the hand-over certificate on behalf of their respective governments here today. At a ceremony for handing over the grain, they spoke of further strengthening the relations between the two nations. The Somali minister expressed gratitude for the Chinese Government and people on behalf of his government. The grain was shipped here recently in accordance with an agreement signed by the Chinese and Somali Governments in June this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in Chinese 1258 GMT 25 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/048

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

SURINAMESE PRESIDENT, PARTY DEPART--Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--Surinamese President Ramdat Misier, his wife Mrs. Hilda Dewanchard and their party wound up their vocation tour of China and left Beijing for home this morning. Seeing them off at the airport was Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Yanchang. During their stay in Beijing, they visited a people's commune, an arts and crafts factory and the Beijing T.V. Set Factory, as well as the Great Wall, the Palace Museum and other places of historical interest. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 9 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/048

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S LOW CRIME RATE REPORTED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMINMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 18, 25 Sep 84
pp 15-18

[Article by this paper's editorial department: "China Has the Lowest Crime Rate In the World; The 18th Talk on Celebrating the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of China"]

[Text] Many foreign friends, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and overseas Chinese who have been to China's mainland have invariably praised it, saying that the sense of security here is unusual. This objective and impartial evaluation expresses the true situation of our public security.

China has the lowest crime rate in the world, and our public security and social order are also the best in the world. Since the founding of the PRC, under the leadership of the party and government and relying on the masses, the masses of public security cadres and police have effectively attacked sabotage by class enemies and other criminal elements both at home and abroad, defended our state sovereignty and national honor, maintained public security, safeguarded the security of the people's lives and property and successfully transformed most criminals into new people who earn their own living. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, public security work has healed the wounds created by the decade of turmoil and gotten onto the track of healthy development through bringing order out of chaos, and public security departments on all levels have made unremitting efforts and achieved great successes in striving for basic improvements in the social atmosphere and in safeguarding and promoting socialist modernization focused on economic construction.

Comprehensive Administration and Active Public Security

In order to basically reverse the serious disruption of the social atmosphere by the "great cultural revolution" and to strive for basic improvements in public security, China has adopted the policy of comprehensive administration and active public security and has made an issue of the word "administration" in the past few years. Relying on

party committees and the government on all levels and social forces in all areas, we have stressed the implementation of public security measures battlefield by battlefield and unit by unit, fully utilized all kinds of political, economic, ideological, educational, cultural, administrative and legal methods, attacked criminal activity, transformed criminals, rescued those who had slipped and actively removed the causes and conditions of crime, preventing and reducing it. We have moreover unified the building of basic level political power, brought the work of rectifying the social order into line with that of rectifying and reforming all units, and generally integrated the public security maintenance job responsibility system with the production job responsibility system, enabling public security measures to be genuinely implemented.

In the process of comprehensive administration, China has all along supported the policy of combining special work under the leadership of party committees with the mass line, and has discovered a good way to comprehensively administer public security, i.e. the first movement to establish civilized units throughout the country which grew out of the joint military and civilian movement to build civilized villages and neighborhoods. The widespread development of this movement has strengthened contact between public security organs and basic level party and government organizations, mass organizations and concerned departments, facilitated functions in the two areas of comprehensive development to protect the people and opposition to dictatorship, facilitated the simultaneous increase of attacks against hostile elements with vigorous crime prevention and the educating and rescuing of those who have slipped, and facilitated the combining of party policies with laws and working strictly according to law. Public security organs moreover can also better rely on the masses in handling cases and vigorously develop the active role of mass autonomous organizations. That we have fully developed the advantages of public security work under China's socialist system, combined "temporary solutions" with "permanent cures", mobilized and organized hundreds of millions of people and jointly administered and safeguarded public security are major reasons why we have been able to realize clear improvements in the social atmosphere in the past few years.

Serious Criminal Activity Has Been Severely Attacked

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our public security has gradually improved and the turbulent conditions which existed during the period of the decade of turmoil are irrevocably gone. During the first few years, because of the damage and influence of the "great cultural revolution", criminal activity such as homicide, burglary, rape and larceny was still quite prominent in certain areas and some hooligan gangs and criminals defied the socialist legal system, threatened the security of the people's lives and property, disrupted the social stability and unity, polluted the social atmosphere and disrupted the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. In order to strive for basic improvements in public security and

to ensure the security of the people's lives and property, the Central Committee resolutely made the policy decision to severely attack criminal activity. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the "Resolution On Severely Punishing Criminals Who Seriously Endanger Public Security" and the "Resolution On the Procedure to Rapidly Bring to Trial Criminals Who Seriously Endanger Public Security" on 2 September 1983. Public security organs have closely cooperated with all political and legal departments and resolutely carried out the instructions and resolutions of the party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council, and based on the policy of acting seriously and rapidly and rounding up the whole gang at one fell swoop, have severely attacked criminal activity, arresting those who should be arrested, sentencing those who should be sentenced, reeducating through labor those who should be reeducated through labor, cancelling urban bank accounts for those who should have their urban bank accounts cancelled and resolutely meting out the severest punishment accordint to law for particularly serious crimes and abominable cases. During the last half of 1983, large numbers of criminal gangs were destroyed in all areas throughout the country, criminal arrogance was vigorously attacked and the number of criminal cases was greatly reduced, changing the trend since 1979 of a steady increase in criminal cases throughout the country and beginning to clearly improve urban and rural public security. According to statistics, the number of criminal cases throughout the country during the 9 months from September 1983 to May 1984 decreased 36.9 percent over the same period from 1982 to 1983, and based on statistics from 18 large cities throughout the country, the number of criminal cases during the first half of this year also decreased considerably over the same period last year. During the struggle to severely attack criminal activity, all other comprehensive administrative measures have been further carried out, both safeguarding the interests and security of the masses and educating and rescuing a group of teen-agers who had slipped. This struggle has guarded the sanctity of the law, safeguarded the normal social order, promoted improvements in the social atmosphere and received the enthusiastic endorsement and firm support of the people throughout the country, and the masses have one after another praised the party and government for "doing a good deed highly in accord with popular feelings!"

Socialist Construction Has Been Vigorously Safeguarded

Safeguarding socialist economic construction is another major duty of public security work. Along with the change in work priorities throughout the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, public security organs have regarded safeguarding socialist modernization focussed on economic construction as a major responsibility, and have moreover carried out reforms in all areas in order to adapt to the needs of the new period of economic construction.

In order to uphold the socialist way of economic construction and to ensure the successful accomplishment of the socialist four modernizations, public security organs on all levels have cooperated with other political and legal organs and concerned departments in the past several years, and have severely attacked and punished in accordance with the law those serious economic crimes such as graft and embezzlement, the giving and taking of bribes, smuggling and investment swindles. This struggle has assured the healthy development in the proper way of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. Based on party policy and national law, public security organs on all levels have firmly punished and attacked those criminal gang bosses and key elements who have used sexual materials in committing crimes, and for those people who have made private copies of or shown obscene books and pictures or other sexual materials, have separately dealt with each of them according to the law and the seriousness of their cases or cooperated with concerned units and parents in criticizing and educating them so that they will not repeat the offenses. In addition to this, public security organs have confiscated sexual materials which were socially distributed. This has played a major role in promoting further improvements in the social atmosphere and public security and in ensuring that the socialist material and spiritual civilizations develop in proper directions from beginning to end.

Struggling with public security disasters and accidents and safeguarding the security of socialist construction and the people's lives and property is a major duty of public security organs. During the past several years, public security organs on all levels have mobilized and relied on the masses, built special contingents, carried out fire control and management of traffic and dangerous materials according to law, vigorously developed work in areas such as preventing and extinguishing fires, maintaining traffic safety and preventing bombings and poisonings, and effectively prevented and reduced the occurrence of all kinds of public security disasters and accidents. Comparing fire accidents throughout the country from 1977 to 1983 for instance, the number decreased 44 percent, the number of people who died decreased 58.3 percent, the number of people injured decreased 60.5 percent and economic losses decreased 28.6 percent.

In summary, except for the decade of the "great cultural revolution", although China's public security work sometimes suffered to varying degrees from the "left" influence and certain mistakes occurred, it still achieved great successes. Through the efforts of public security cadres and police and the people throughout the country, clear improvements have been made in our public security and social order. But compared to the best years prior to the "great cultural revolution", the masses are still dissatisfied in many areas, and we are still faced with very heavy tasks in areas such as attacking criminal activity, improving education in the legal system and striving for basic improvements in the social atmosphere. We must make persistent efforts, exert ourselves in the struggle and initiate new conditions in the area of public security work.

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CSO: 4005/171

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON TAIWAN JOURNAL ARTICLE URGING TAIWAN-H.K.-PRC COOPERATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 84 p 3

[Article: "Economic Cooperation among Taiwan, Hong Kong and China Advocated by Article in 'The Eighties'"]

[Text] The 1 June issue of "The Eighties" semimonthly of Taiwan carried an article by its publisher, Kang Ningxiang [1660 3942 4382] who is a renowned local personage, entitled "The U.S., the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Pacific Basin" and accompanied by a half-page picture of Chairman Deng Xiaoping and President Ronald Reagan holding a talk in the Great Hall of the People. The footnote by the article's editor says, "It is an undisputable fact the CPC's international standing has become more important in recent years. Other than the strategical and political relationships, the economic factor is the most important reason behind this fact. Since both the U.S. and Japan are fighting for the China market, the former is desperately encouraging the CPC to join the Pacific Basin economic system. If the direction of this development remains unchanged, Taiwan will be the only one among the Asian countries unable to participate in the competition for the China market, thus falling into a situation which is extremely unfavorable to it." "The author suggests that China, Taiwan and Hong Kong should seek to enter some formal economic cooperation among them in the fields of sciences and technology, enterprise management, trade and finance."

As pointed out in the article, President Reagan commented in Alaska after his visit to China, "China has no ambition for expansion." Former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrook also said, "As long as China is willing to make constructive participation, the U.S. should choose China in any choice required to make between China and the Taiwan issue." Thus it can be seen that the "change" in the Reagan Administration's view toward China "is possibly based on economic interests." Hence, as soon as "China and the U.S. have established a friendship and alliance between them, Taiwan will lose its strategical significance."

The article quoted a fellow of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee as saying, "The current preponderance of East Asia comes from the 'organic' coordination among all countries in the region," which is "uncomparable to any other region in the world." "Because of the economy in this region being especially active, the U.S. has greatly intensified its activities in this region." "Since the implementation of its open-door policy, the CPC has naturally become the target to win over to both the U.S. and Japan," and they "and the CPC could possibly form" a close "relationship on economic cooperation."

An analysis in the article went on to say that, "If such a relationship is formed, it will cast a highly far-reaching impact on the entire Asia and the whole world as well." Since "this is a rare chance for China, it would not be impossible for the CPC to achieve its modernization programs if it could absorb advanced experiences, continue holding the open-door policy, properly utilize foreign investment, improve the quality of its workers, break the style of eating out of the common pot in its industrial field, encourage self-starting cooperative enterprises and private enterprises and conduct its basic construction in a large scope." "As for Taiwan, no matter how strong the guarantee given to President Reagan is, the fact that it does not carry much weight on the scale of the U.S. economic lifelines is laid right in front of our eyes." "When China gradually becomes an essential member of the Pacific Basin economic system, the U.S., Japan, South Korea and Singapore will establish a close economic relationship with it. Then, only Taiwan cannot compete with them for the China market," "thus falling into a situation which is unfavorable to it."

As said lastly in the article, in terms of this development, "while Asians (particularly those of the Chinese cultural heritage) are in a time when their international standing is on the rise, the people in China should but cannot take advantage of this situation with the Chinese people elsewhere, those in Hong Kong want to emigrate, and those in Taiwan are likely to be left out." Thus, "whether the three sides--China, Taiwan and Hong Kong--could seek to enter some formal economic cooperation among them in the fields of sciences and technology, enterprise management, trade and finance has become a matter worth our careful consideration."

12730
CSO: 4005/081

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE GRADUATES TO UNDERGO TRAINING AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL

Building the Third Echelon

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Cui Wunian [1508 2976 1628]: "1984 College Graduates Selected Throughout China for Training at Grassroots Level"]

[Text] In 1984, more than 3,300 college graduates of the current year have been selected nationwide and sent for training at grassroots level. Since 1980, nearly 10,000 such students have been involved in this practice.

Selecting college graduates of the year for training at grassroots level is part of the composition of the task of building "the third echelon" as well as a strategic measure on "facing the future, facing the world and facing the modernized construction." The college graduated selected for the training are fairly good in political and cultural quality. In 1984, a total of 1,300-plus college graduates have been selected from 12 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, such as Tianjin, Nei Monggol and Jilin, of whom 35 percent are CPC members and 64 percent CYL members. Over 600 college graduates have been selected from Beijing, Shanghai, Hebei and Sichuan this year, of whom 78 percent were student cadre while in school and 67 percent were "three-good" students and exemplary CYL members.

The majority of the selected college graduates have been given warm care and assistance by the grassroots Party organizations, thus able to put their abilities to good use and receive the training well. Before 1982, nearly 700 college graduates were selected in Liaoning, Henan and three other provinces to work at grassroots level. At the end of 1983, some 380 of them had been promoted to assume the township leader's duties or those in corporations, plants and mines at the level equivalent to that of township, and 48 had joined the CPC. A recent survey conducted by the Department of Organization of the CPC Provincial Committee of Anhui indicates that 79 of the 470-plus college graduated selected before 1983 for training at grassroots level have been promoted to be leaders at various levels, with eight of them becoming departmental heads at the county level and more serving as key members handling

production, administration or business in their respective units. In 1982 and 1983, Zhangjiakou area of Hebei Province accepted a total of 34 selected college graduates. Paying attention to the students, the CPC Committee stipulated a training program and assigned full-time people to be in charge of it. Meanwhile, it insisted on showing concern for their political matters and living conditions and setting rigid requirements on their work, thus training them how to work and giving them a free hand in their jobs at the same time. As a result, those students have grown rapidly. At present, 4 have joined the CPC, 12 were designated "shock workers for the new long march" and "exemplary CYL cadres," 22 were promoted to employee status, and 16 were selected to be reserve cadres for the leadership at a higher echelon. As an unanimous evaluation by the departments concerned at all places, college graduates selected for training at grassroots level have the common characteristics of being sharp in thinking, fast in accepting the line, principles and policies of the party, positive in work and attentive in applying their knowledge obtained from books into practice.

In recent years, the task of selecting college graduates and sending them for training at grassroots level has been placed under continuous trial. Improvement has been seen in the summing-up as the work is getting more meticulous and the method more perfect. The parties concerned deem it necessary that the cognition of selecting college graduates of the current year and sending them for training at grassroots level still needs to be further heightened. The selection should first focus on CPC and CYL members who have served as student cadres and "three good" students, and insist on the principle of voluntary participation. After the selection, the cultivation of the students must be boiled down to the concrete. Units at grassroots level must provide specially assigned personnel to render assistance to them, while the higher authorities must care for their ideology, work and livelihood. The college graduates selected must foster in them the thinking that they will wholeheartedly serve the people and build an enterprise through arduous effort together with the broad masses of workers and peasants for a long time to come.

RIBAO Commentary

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 84 p 4

[Commentary: "An Important Measure"]

[Text] In recent years, under the initiation of comrades in charge in the central authorities and with vigorous effort of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in doing a good job of building the third echelon at all levels, college graduates of the current year have been selected and sent in a planned way for training at the grassroots level every year. This is one of the important measures to cultivate a new generation of key party and administrative workers.

Along with the development of modernization and construction in our country, the requirements for the "four modernizations" of the rank and file of our cadres are getting higher day after day. Not only are our party and administrative cadres at all levels required to possess higher cultural and professional knowledge, but they also need to understand the Chinese society, familiarize themselves with the masses and be determined to "manage the affairs of the people." Based on voluntary participation, a group of college graduates of the current year who are fairly outstanding in all aspects are selected and sent every year to work at the grassroots level where they are cultivated with the goal of turning them into party and administrative cadres. By so doing, we are likely to have several tens of thousands of new types of key party and administrative workers in some 10 years from now. This is a matter greatly beneficial to our party, country and people.

College graduates selected and sent to grassroots level must foster in them the thought that they will wholeheartedly serve the people and build an enterprise through arduous effort together with the broad masses of workers and peasants for a long time to come, and be determined to go to the forefront of production construction and reform. Many comrades already had high aspirations for reforming our society and building our country while in school, which is quite precious. However, having the aspirations is one thing, whether or not they can persistently strive to achieve them is another. We expect that more and more college graduates of the current year to demonstrate the heroic bearing of new model college graduates of the 1980's in an environment of hard work.

With the care of the organizations at all levels and the love of the broad masses, college graduates selected and sent for training at the grassroots level in recent years are growing up, and we are happy for that. Selecting and sending exemplary college graduates for training at the grassroots level is a strategic measure of great foresight for "facing the future and facing modernization and construction" and the cultivation of party and administrative cadres. We must persistently carry it on for a long time to come.

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CSO: 4005/081

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IS BASE FOR NEW GENERATION OF SOCIALISM

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Su Ting [5685 1250]: "Development of Preschool Education in China"]

[Text] It has been 35 years since the birth of new China, and the development of preschool education in all China has been tremendous. The statistics provided by the department concerned show that until 1983 there were already 130,000 more kindergartens, including classes set up independently in all China, 100 times the highest number of the year before liberation. The number of children in kindergarten has reached 11.4 million, 87 times the highest number of the year before liberation. Because of the flourishing development of preschool education, the children of China have started to receive moral education in childhood and are given the chance to develop their intelligence and obtain physical training at an early stage. Thus a good foundation is being built for the overall development of a new generation of socialism.

Preschool education in China before liberation was very weak, there was only a small number of kindergartens which were of service only to the children of rich families and most of the kindergartens were only operated on a half-day basis. After the founding of New China, the party and the government have been very much concerned over the health and growth of the children, with the education of children from 3 to 6 or 7 years old being listed as an important part of national education. In accordance with the state of our country, the government has adopted the policy of "walking on two legs" in order to develop preschool education. That is, at the same time that the educational department sets a number of kindergartens as models, the government will depend on the other departments and various social strengths to run kindergartens in order to put into practice kindergartens run by the education department; kindergartens run by factories, mines, organizations, enterprises and institutions; kindergartens run by cities, towns, streets; and kindergartens run by the masses or individuals. Full-time kindergartens are the major ones co-existing with those that operate on a boarding basis, on a half-day basis and other kinds of kindergartens and classes during the busy farming seasons. In recent years, there has been a fast development of the 1-year preschool educational class before schooling in both the city and rural areas, especially in the villages. The policy of "walking on two legs" has prepared a good beginning so that the children can receive a preschool education. At present, we already

have a number of cities and counties that basically meet the needs of children from 3 to 6 years old who enter kindergartens.

Preschool education in our villages has developed from nothing to a state of plenty and from small to large. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the development has been extremely fast. In 1983, the number of children in kindergarten in the villages, towns and counties of the whole country is 8.9 million, which is 78 percent of the total number of children in kindergarten in all of China. More and more of the new generation of China's peasants have entered kindergartens or classes of various kinds to learn. This is something which their grandparents had never dared to think of. Along with the development of the rural economy and the realization of family planning, the importance of good breeding and good education is increasingly recognized by the people. The peasants want their children to have a preschool education not just because of the liberation of women's labor, but because they consider this problem in view of developing their children's intelligence at an early age. So there is favorable outlook on developing on a large scale the preschool education in our rural regions.

In October 1981, the Ministry of Education proclaimed for the first time that it would try out "The Preschool Outline (draft)," which definitely stipulated that the purpose of preschool education is to educate children in the overall development of physique, intelligence, morality and behavior. Last year, the general teaching material for preschool education in all China has been compiled for the first time since the foundation of New China, and this compilation was published and distributed. This teaching material for use by kindergarten teachers consists of seven categories in nine volumes, which are physical culture, language, logic, calculation, music and painting. Furthermore, hanging charts for teaching and sound-recorded materials are being published in coordination with the teaching material.

After 35 years of construction, there are already more than 430,000 kindergarten teachers in China, the number of teachers graduated from secondary teachers school and senior middle school or others with records of formal schooling is 43 percent of the said total and the number of teachers with professional training is increasing continuously. There are 36 preschool teachers schools in the whole country and more than 100 preschool education teachers classes attached to the secondary teachers schools. In recent years, the general senior middle schools have also offered more than 100 professional classes for preschool education. Thus a great number of qualified teachers have been sent to the kindergartens. Ten colleges and universities have set up specialties in preschool education. In order to promote the scientific research work of preschool education in China, the Preschool Education Research Association of the China Education Society was established in 1979, and branch associations were also established in 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

12705
CSO: 4005/091

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RETURNED STUDENTS WORK FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

OW291431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Report by reporter Yang Jianye]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--From the ongoing national meeting on the work of students studying abroad, this reporter learned that China has scored great achievements in this work in recent years. From 1978, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping instructed that more students be sent to study abroad, to the end of June this year, China sent more than 33,000 students to 63 countries and regions throughout the world. More than 26,000 were financed by the state while more than 7,000 were self-financed. As of now more than 14,000 students have completed their studies and returned home.

Statistics show that 78 percent of the state-financed students studying abroad are taking refresher courses, 18 percent are postgraduate students, and 4 percent are undergraduates. Students of engineering, natural sciences, medicine and pharmaceutics, forestry and agricultural sciences, social sciences, and linguistics account for 39.7 percent, 28.5 percent, 11.1 percent, 7.7 percent, 6.6 percent and 6.4 percent respectively.

A responsible person of the authorities concerned has pointed out that the majority of the Chinese students are very hardworking during their stay abroad for advanced studies. They have made outstanding achievements in their work and study and have won the praise of the governments, schools, public opinion, specialists, and scholars of many countries. All this has added up to our country's honor. After returning home at the completion of their study, they have put their acquired knowledge to good use. In keeping with China's actual situation, they strive to contribute their share to the four modernizations by fully developing their talents in the forefront of teaching, scientific research, production, and in the economic sphere to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution.

Information gathered from all localities in China shows that many students who have returned from studies abroad have made fresh contributions.

According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Education on more than 2,000 returnees in some 40 institutes of higher learning throughout China, the majority of the returnees are playing an important role in teaching and scientific research and are leading in the newer disciplines.

The returnees in all work units under the Chinese Academy of Sciences have become an important force. Many of them are directors and backbone personnel of the projects in their respective units. Quite a number of them have assumed leading posts in research institutes and laboratories. Most of the 112 returnees of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences have become the vocational backbones in their respective units, thereby reinforcing the subjects that formerly had insufficient research personnel.

CSO: 4000/049

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMBINING PARTY RECTIFICATION WITH REFORM URGED

Beijing LIAOWANG /OUTLOOK/ in Chinese No 27, 2 Jul 84 p 1

/Commentary: "Party Rectification Should Be Combined With Reform"/

/Text/ Party rectification work on both the level of the party Central Committee and the level of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions has successively entered into the stage of comparison and examination. Many prefectural and departmental party organizations have gone through comparison and examination to rectify the guiding thought of economic work, to strengthen the determination to reform and to quicken the pace of reform, enabling party rectification to become a strong motive force in promoting reform and enabling reform to become the yardstick for evaluating party rectification. It is very valuable to devote attention to this method of combining party rectification with reform.

The goals of party rectification and reform are exactly the same. The purpose of party rectification this time is to resolve the existing internal problems of serious imperfections in party thinking, style and organization and to bring about unification of ideology, rectification of style, strengthening of discipline, purification of organizational tasks, and raising the level of thought and standards of work throughout the party, thereby guaranteeing the realization of the party's overall mission and goals. This is to say that doing a good job of party rectification in the final analysis is to more effectively promote our national socialist modernization and construction. And in order to do a good job of socialist modernization and construction, it is necessary to implement reforms in all areas of the political and economic system. If reforms are not carried out, then it will not be possible for construction of our socialist modernization to move forward. And it will not be possible to achieve the grandiose goal set forth by the 12th Party Congress of the CPC to quadruple the gross national output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century. Consequently, combining party rectification with party reform, using party rectification to promote reform and reform to evaluate party rectification, is a method in accordance with the demands of party rectification and is indispensable to the realization of overall party tasks and goals.

The chief task of this period of party rectification is to unify thinking and to maintain political and ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party

carried out an enormous amount of work, laying down a set of correct party line, principles and policies, a comprehensive guiding ideology which brought order out of chaos. Having finished the task of bringing order out of disorder, the comprehensive guiding ideology at present is to thoroughly reform, destroy the old and establish the new. If we are referring to the several years before 1983, we are making a meal of setting things aright. However after 1983, we are primarily making a meal of reform. For this reason, at present the most concentrated expression of maintaining unanimity with the party Central Committee is found in the attitudes toward reform. At the moment, the major ideological obstacle impeding reform is the influence of "leftist" thinking, and this is precisely the problem with ideological impurity which party rectification seeks to resolve. Some party members and party cadres to date are still fettered by "leftist" thinking. They distort the four basic principles and harbor doubts about the line, principles and policies arising from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. This type of thinking of theirs often is expressed in their attitudes toward reform. In their view, the greater the changeover to collective public ownership the better; the more centralized controls the better; and in the realm of distribution they consider the superiority of socialism to lie in "eating out of a big pot" and carrying an "iron rice bowl," and so forth. The current reform seeks to break through these old conventions and concepts. They make unwarranted charges, wrongly considering this to be "rightist" and "a direction fraught with problems." They view reform through "leftist" eyes. They are not interested in the new things, new experiences and new achievements springing out of the reform, viewing it all in a cold and detached manner. They dwell with great relish on the inevitable shortcomings and mistakes of the reform with cold irony and burning satire, which brings pressure to bear on the reform. If this "leftist" residual poison is not purged in party rectification, how can reform be carried out to its proper end? And how can political and ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee be maintained?

Party rectification must resolve the problems of bureaucratism, such as eating three meals a day without doing any work, being far above the masses and far removed from reality, being dilatory in getting things done, not stressing efficiency, being irresponsible, wrangling among each other and shifting responsibilities around, and so on. These problems no doubt have their structural and systemic causes, but they are primarily the result of orientation in ideology and style. They lack the thinking of serving the people wholeheartedly. They are not enthusiastic about affairs of the party and of the people, but are irresponsible. These people get in the way of reform. They do not survey, do not research, and often rely on attitudes of bureaucratism toward reform, to the point of indiscriminately using their powers to resist reform. Nowadays the status of reform is developing very fast and urgently requires all leading bodies of prefectures and departments to make a rather big change in their style of leadership; otherwise, they will retard the current state of affairs and hold back the masses, making reform difficult to carry through smoothly. Thus it is necessary for party rectification to diligently overcome bureaucratism in style in order to guarantee successful implementation of reform.

Party rectification must resolve problems of spiritual outlook. In party rectification, all party members, especially leading cadres, should think very

carefully about the following: in a new period of history, what should our revolutionary spirit be like. Should we preserve the level of fervor required during revolutionary struggles, so intense and desperate? Should we still possess the spirit of persistence and dauntlessness, of marching bravely forward, of overcoming all difficulties, of striving for victory? Should we have such daring in reform, such a spirit of bold innovation? Whether or not one possesses this revolutionary character and spiritual orientation is an important index by which to measure the strength of a party member's or a party cadre's party spirit and is also an important condition for being able to carry out reform. The essence of the reform is to be a deepgoing reform. It not only involves production relations and upper levels of construction as well as all areas of social livelihood, but also causes changes in people's thinking. How should communist party members handle the obstacles, difficulties and defeats even personal sacrifice encountered in reform? Should they be utterly disheartened, flinch and retreat or "hang on in the face of setbacks, rise up in the face of hardship?" It cannot be left unsaid that this is a new kind of test in a new historical period. Here, whatever kind of spiritual orientation meets the demands of party rectification and whatever kind of spiritual orientation suits reform, they are one and the same. That is to say we must undergo party rectification to inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, for only by enhancing revolutionary vigor will we be able to march bravely forward with reform.

Party rectification promotes reform, reform is a test for party rectification. Our party rectification and reform will both obtain satisfying results.

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CSO: 4005/847

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK STRESSED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 9, Sep 84 p 36

[Article by Ji Zeng [0415 2582]: "Directly Focus on Doing Ideological Work Well"]

[Text] Major drawbacks in ideological and political work are satisfaction with writing empty, superficial articles, lack of a thorough understanding of and not scientifically analysing individual work targets, observing that people frequently rely on impressions, "irresponsible evaluation" and in education going in for "arbitrary uniformity" and "cooking everything in the same pot." These kinds of work methods have already become an impediment to making new breakthroughs.

In ideological and political work, formalistic and subjectivistic work methods must be eliminated, and the focus on the work must be strengthened. In the past the Qiqihaer vehicle plant engaged in ideological-education work. On the one hand the work lacked planning and systems. One individual activity followed another, one overtook another, and each was carried out piecemeal and in a perfunctory manner. "Only the activities mattered, not people." On the other hand, the work lacked focus. There was little understanding of the ideological and political targets, the work was generalized, and talk was empty. As a result, the ideological education work lacked a clear-cut job responsibility system and stringent evaluation. In order to change this state of affairs they used the improvement of the quality of the worker ranks as the starting and stopping points of the ideological and political work, and they used the specific goal of improving the workers' and staff members' quality to unify the will and actions of the entire plant. First, standards were set. The "high degree of awareness, technological skills, strict discipline and good work styles" that were recommended by the State Economic Commission were regarded as the concrete embodiment among the workers of the "three haves and one abide," and each area was broken down into four items for evaluation. For example, the four specific requirements for a high degree of awareness were the "four haves and four observations," namely, to see if they had progressive ideas and to observe the manifestation of their answering the call, to see if they had an overall concept and to observe their attitude toward handling the three benefits, to see if they had socialist ethics and practices and to observe their words and deeds in regard to the five

stresses and four points of beauty, and to see if they had a sense of responsibility of being the masters and to observe their enthusiasm for completing the work. At the same time, they set the percentile evaluation standards for those items. This, then, changed the past practice of merely observing ideology and the phenomenon of "irresponsible evaluation." Once standards were set they used around 20 days every $\frac{1}{2}$ year to analyse the quality of the workers and staff members of the entire plant. In the process of this analysis they combined the adherence to periodical analysis with checking records month by month, combined quantitative and qualitative analysis, and combined self-analysis with evaluation by organizations. On the foundation of conducting analysis individual by individual, teams and groups, workshop sections and shops compiled statistics level by level, from which two conclusions were reached. One was that of all the workers and staff members those who were qualified, those who were basically qualified, and those who were unqualified accounted for a sizeable proportion. This provided a basis for formulating the goals of the workforce. The second conclusion was that seeking out the problems that existed among the ranks of the workers and staff members was regarded as the basis for laying particular emphasis on ideological and political work. By means of analysing the quality of the workers and staff members, they focused on problems and carried out different types of education, and they set up an ideological and political work responsibility system, which enabled the party and government work groups throughout the plant to do their ideological and political work. This fully brought into play the guarantor role of ideological and political work, which caused major changes in the quality of the worker and staff member ranks.

Analysing the quality of the workers and staff members at the Muleng coal mine of the Jixi mining administration revealed that different problems existed among party members, CYL members, workers, staff members and families that required particular emphasis. For example, among party members there was mainly a lack of faith in communism, among workers and staff members there was mainly the problems where the sense of being the masters of their work was flagging while the hired hand mentality was spreading, and among CYL members and youths it was mainly doubts about the socialist system and the emergence of bourgeois liberalization trends. Focusing on these problems, they carried out activities in the "six types of education and six strives." They educated party members in the great goal of communism, and activities were held where they could strive to be "advanced party branches, advanced party groups and exemplary party members." Workers and staff members were educated in attitudes towards communist labor, and activities were held where they could strive to be model workers. Communist Youth League members and youths were educated in communist ideals, and activities were held where they could strive to be "four-points-of-beauty youths" and "youth shock workers." Families were educated in communist ethics, and activities were held where they could strive to be "five good households." Students were educated in the "five ardent loves," and activities were held where they could strive to be "triple 'A' students" and "model youths." The entire plant was educated in the

two civilizations, and activities were held where the plant could strive to be a "civilized mine and a civilized unit." In this way a major change occurred in the mental outlook of the entire plant, and for 2 successive years it was named a civilized unit and civilized mine by the city and the mining bureau.

Experience has shown that properly analysing the quality of workers and staff members at each successive level, focusing on education, and comprehensively analysing the quality of people's ideology, education, skills and professional work will be sufficient to overcome the past ideological problems of avoiding the masses, the ideological practice of not coming into contact with the masses, empty preaching, shooting at random and other drawbacks, and this will strengthen even further the focus on ideological and political work.

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CSO: 4005/024

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STANDARDIZATION OF CADRE THEORETICAL EDUCATION URGED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 9, Sep 84 pp 2-3

[Article: "Cadre Theoretical Education Must Be Standardized"]

[Text] Recently, the propaganda department of the Central Committee made provisions for the standardization of cadre Marxist theoretical education. From the latter half of this year until prior to 1990, each prefecture will be required to conduct standardized Marxist theoretical training for cadres whose education is above the junior middle school level but who have not systematically studied Marxist theory. This will enhance the political quality of cadres, it is a strategic measure for achieving the "four modernizations" of the cadre ranks, and it marks anew stage of our nation's cadre theoretical education.

The party Central Committee has proposed that "for the nation to thrive and be powerful, and for the people to be prosperous and happy, we must complete two great construction projects in the new historical period: one is to achieve the four modernizations of socialism, and the other is that in order to guarantee the completion of the four modernizations, as soon as possible the cadre ranks must be made more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent." In order to achieve as soon as possible the "four modernizations" of the cadre ranks, the party Central Committee and the State Council have recommended that cadre education work become a regular practice and that it be standardized and systematized. They have made cadre training throughout the nation the focal point of their plans, and they require that cadres be trained extensively. By means of this training cadres will show a marked improvement in the areas of Marxist theory, professional knowledge, scientific education levels, leadership and management capabilities, and so on, and they will become qualified working personnel who understand Marxism, who adhere to taking the socialist road, and who possess specified education levels and mandatory professional knowledge. This is to say that achieving the cadre ranks' "four modernizations" is an overall requirements. Cadres who are selected for this training must undergo evaluation of not only their political expression and theoretical levels, but also their scientific education and professional knowledge levels. Cadres who hold leadership posts must also undergo evaluation of

their leadership and management standards. These are new characteristics and new requirements of cadre education in the new historical period. The requirements of making cadres more revolutionary, better educated and professionally more competent are interrelated, and they help each other forward. Cadre theoretical education is but one part of cadre education work. It must be combined with cadres' educational and professional training, and it must be subordinate and of service to the strategic requirement of achieving the "four modernizations" of the cadre ranks. The standardization of cadre theoretical education must be approved in order to quicken the pace of making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, better educated and professionally more competent.

The standardization of the theoretical education of cadres at their posts must break away from old conventions and take the road of reform. Carrying out the standardization of cadres' Marxist theoretical education is an important reform of cadre education. In content this standardization is required to start from the scientific system of theory, and systematic, comprehensive study is to be carried out. The work of examining and evaluating the success of cadre political theory courses must be done well, and it should be regarded as an essential condition for selecting and assigning cadres. The education and assignment of cadres must truly be combined, and conditions must also be actively created for resolving the problems of cadres' records of formal schooling.

To carry out the standardization of cadre theoretical education, standards must be unified and requirements must be standardized. However, the way to carry out this standardization, the manners in which schools are run, and the specific arrangement of the materials to be studied must be realistic, but they cannot be uniform. At present, major changes have occurred in the state of affairs in cadre ranks and in the composition of their education, age and professional knowledge. Comparing this to the 1950's and 1960's, one notable characteristic is the high educational levels, wide range of knowledge, and an elaborate division of labor. However, the education and professional knowledge levels of cadres at all levels, of each type and from each field are uneven. So, in arranging the materials to be studied we must start from the cadres' educational foundations and the needs of the work specialization, identify different targets, assign A, B and C levels, and put forth different requirements, but it cannot be done as it was in the past where everyone studied one book and used one standard. In selecting the ways to carry out this standardization and the manners in which schools are to be run, we must start from the actual state of affairs of the current cadre theoretical study and the requirements of cadre training. Adopt various forms and media for the manners in which schools are to be run, and change the practice of using one manner or where one study group took on all facets of study. In fact, no one manner or study group can take on the task of standardizing cadre theoretical education. We must start from the actual state of affairs in the cadre ranks and the existing conditions, and under the pre-requisite of unified standards and standardized requirements we must

persist in opening the way to learning and combine every type of school teaching with the various manners of running schools in society. We must combine classroom study with the various forms of after-hours study, and fully arouse and bring into play the enthusiasm of the various theoretical teaching departments at all levels in each prefecture before we can jointly complete the task of standardizing cadre theoretical education.

Combining cadres' academic standing with their utilization is a requirement for the nation to achieve the "four modernizations" and one that is of vital interest to cadres. After each cadre school sets the Marxist-Leninist theory curriculum, it must undergo strict testing, academic records must be evaluated, and conditions must be actively created for resolving problems of records of formal schooling. Prior to publication of the official teaching materials compiled by the Central Committee's propaganda department, the systematic study of Marxism's basic theories by cadres at their posts throughout the province whose education is above the senior middle school level (namely, the A and B levels in the "Stipulations") must be united with the political theory curriculum required for the party and government cadre higher education basic subject self-study examination. Plans as a whole should be arranged and carried out synchronistically to give the political theory examination sponsored by the provincial higher education self-study examination committee. In addition to studying special subjects, various vocational work cadres, regardless of what form of training they have had, must take each political theory course stipulated by the propaganda department of the Central Committee, and each must pass the qualifying examination before obtaining a college or technical secondary school record.

The basic goal of standardizing cadre theoretical education is to enhance unceasingly cadres' political quality, to raise their theoretical standards, and to meet the needs of the socialist modernization construction. Thus, being awarded a formal record of schooling cannot be regarded as the ultimate goal of studying, or that having a diploma means not having to continue to study.

Marxism is the basic guiding ideology of our party, and it is a fundamental principle that each of our cadres must adhere to at all times. The party Central Committee's and State Council's resolutions on the cadre education work of organs of the Central Committee, the party and the government clearly stipulate that "after the system is instituted where every 3 years cadres temporarily leave their posts to study, leadership over cadres who study while at their posts still must be strengthened. We must encourage and urge cadres to participate in independent study or other various types of schooling in society, such as after-hours study, correspondence courses, radio broadcasts, television courses, and so on." In view of the level of school work that the present cadre training is required to reach, even if cadres undergo training for a number of years and the theoretical level of cadres at

their posts reaches the level of common theoretical courses at universities, this cannot be considered as fully meeting the needs of the practical work of party and government organs. To arm all cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a basic, long-term task of building the cadre ranks' "four modernizations."

The building of socialism that has Chinese characteristics which was put forth by the 12th Party Congress is the basic guiding ideology of socialism's four modernizations program, and it also is the basic guiding ideology for cadre theoretical education. While cadres are being organized to study systematically Marxism's basic theories, they must also be organized to study earnestly the realistic political theories put forth by the party Central Committee in the new historical period. These realistic political theories are the product of linking the universal tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the building of socialism that has Chinese characteristics. Included among them are the party's line, principles and policies and the important reports, resolutions and documents of the party Central Committee, as well as the major theoretical problems posed in the writings and speeches of leading comrades of the Central Committee. For example, the "Resolution On Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRD," the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the "Selected Works of Chen Yun," and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," etc, were studied in the past. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee the entire party has organized cadres at their posts to employ much of their time in studying the realistic political theories put forward by the party Central Committee. Bringing about a shift in the entire party's focal point of the work and correctly and thoroughly implementing the line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee have played a role of the utmost importance in bringing order out of chaos. Recently, the provincial party committee decided that the study of two books on economic theory can also be regarded as studying realistic political theories. Speaking of the essence of these theories, it can be said that they are socialist theories that have Chinese characteristics. Organizing cadres to study earnestly and realistic political theories that were put forward by the party Central Committee is of major significance for raising the Marxist theoretical levels of cadres throughout the party, for correctly and thoroughly implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, and for making new breakthroughs in each item of work. Thus, whether it be cadres who hold leadership posts or cadres who are engaged in general work; whether it be cadres who have studied Marxist theory or cadres who have not systematically studied theory, all must study the realistic political theories. Only by getting a good grasp on the study of realistic political theories can there be a fundamental improvement in the level of political consciousness required for implementing the party's line, principles and policies and for maintaining political and ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee. Only then can

"leftist" and rightist deviations be surmounted and prevented. The mistake of cutting down on work will be corrected, errors will be discovered and corrected as soon as possible, and we will then advance in the right direction.

9926
CSO: 4005/024

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG YINGCHAO SENDS WRITER BA JIN BIRTHDAY CAKE

OW251332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Shanghai, November 25 (XINHUA)--The film "Cold Night" adapted from a novel of the same title by the famous novelist Ba Jin is being shown in 30 cinemas here to mark the 80th anniversary of his birth which falls on today.

The film tells of the tragedy of a kind-hearted intellectual in old China who toiled year in year out but was still unable to support his family. In the novel on which the film is based, the writer expresses his hatred of old society and his confidence in the new and in a bright future for the nation.

"Though I'm 80 years old, my life has not come to an end. I'll continue to write. What makes me glad is that the young writers are coming up. This is something heart-warming," Ba Jin, one of the greatest writers in contemporary China, said.

Though the writer refuses to have his birthday celebrated, well-wishers from all walks of life keep coming.

Millions of people in this metropolitan city watched a T.V. documentary on Ba Jin's career last night. A variety of rare copies of his publications, letters, photos and manuscripts were shown.

Deng Yingchao, widow of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, sent a birthday cake to the writer. The National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference presented him with a basket of flowers.

An exhibition on Ba Jin's books sponsored by the Shanghai Association of Literary and Art Workers will open early next month.

Ba Jin is the chairman of the Chinese Writers Association and president of the Chinese Pen Center. He was awarded the 1982 Dante International Prize in Florence, Italy, and was the holder of the Legion of Honor by the French President Francois Mitterrand in 1983 and the honorary degree of doctor of literature given by the Chinese University of Hong Kong in October of this year.

He is writing "Ideas", a collection of prose, of which four volumes have already been published. "It's my will," the writer said. In the collection, the writer reviewed his life during the ten disastrous years of the "Cultural Revolution" and offered some thought for historical examination.

The writer plans to write two novels before he "breathes his last." He is working on one of the two entitled "A Pair of Beautiful Eyes", which is expected to be finished in another year. As to the other, "The Fire That Cannot Be Stamped Out", he said, "I may not have time to finish it. Perhaps I have to leave it to the younger writers."

He is also translating Russian writer Herzen's "My Past and Thoughts" (1861-67). He and his English-speaking wife Xiao Shan who died during the "Cultural Revolution" were translators of a number of Turgenev's novels.

Ba Jin, who studied in France from 1927 to 1928 and wrote his first novel there, has devoted his energies to creative writing for nearly 60 years.

The subject matter of most of the writer's works is anti-feudalistic. In an interview with reporters, he said, "Opposition to feudalism still has practical significance in China."

The writer said in the interview that he stood for the current policy of opening China's door to the outside world. "I hope more nice literary works of the West will be translated into Chinese and more Chinese works into Western languages."

Ba Jin said though he was in an advanced age, "hope is still burning in my heart."

CSO: 4000/049

EAST REGION

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION POPULARIZED IN SHANDONG

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Ju Qingyou [7263 1987 0645] and Hao Tiezhu [6787 6993 2691]: "31 Counties (Cities and Districts) of Shandong Province Passed the Inspection of Universal Elementary Education"]

[Text] In the first half of this year, the people's government of Shandong Province inspected 34 counties (cities and districts) that had applied for the practice of universal elementary education. Among them, 31 counties (cities and districts) passed the inspection and have been accepted. They are Huang, Ye, Rongcheng, Zhaoyuan, Changdao, Penglai, Pingdu, Laoshan, Gaomi, Shouguang, Changyi, Changqing, Jinxiang and Yanzhou Counties; Weihai and Laiwu Cities; Lixiz, Tianqiao, Huaiyin, Shizhong and Jiao Districts of Jinan City; Sifang, Cangkou, Taidong, Shibeい and Shinan Districts of Qingdao City; Zhangdian, Zhouchuan and Linzi Districts of Zibo City; Chefoo District of Yantai City; and Shizhong District of Jining City.

The people's government of Shandong Province paid close attention to the work of inspection and acceptance this time. Ma Changgui [7456 7022 6311], the vice governor of the province, provided on-the-spot guidance himself. In the process of checking before approving acceptance, besides checking the percentage of school entrants, the annual consolidation rate, the percentage of graduates and the degree of popularization, the working situations of the party committee and of the government at all levels such as the stress on education, the increase in educational expenditures, the improvements of school conditions via pooled resources, the resolution for the wages of teachers employed by local people, the strengthening of the construction of the troops of teachers and the strengthening of educational administration, etc. were inspected. In order to check the percentage of graduates more accurately, language and mathematics tests were given to the classes of this year's graduates of the key schools during spot checks.

The basic experiences of these counties (cities and districts) were as follows: first, the party committee and government stressed the work of universal elementary education and listed it as part of the agenda. For

example, the county committee of Pingdu mobilized the whole party and all the people to go in for education, and the departments of personnel, finance, material resources and supply and distribution formulated measures to support education. Second, the expenditures for education were solved through multiple channels. Yantai City determined that in addition to the state-allocated educational expenditures which increased at the rate of 7 percent a year, 15 percent of the local financial resources and 5 percent of the retained profits earned from the factories, mines and enterprises were allocated to education. Ye County was afflicted by successive years of serious drought; however, in spite of its difficult financial situation, the annual rate of increase of educational expenditures was maintained at over 7 percent. The financial bureau of the county, in addition, drew 5 percent of the total profits collected from the retained earnings of state enterprises and the profits of the collective enterprises after taxation for educational uses. From the local financial resources 300,000 yuan were allocated to the construction of living quarters for the teaching staff and workers. Changdao County's educational expenditures increased by 30 percent in comparison with that of last year. The counties of Gaomi, Laoshan, Pingdu, etc. basically achieved the duties of "no condemned buildings in every school, enough classrooms for all classes and enough desks and chairs for all students." Third, attention was paid to the elaboration of teacher training in the counties, villages and schools and the function of educational research organizations; the standards for teachers were raised by various means; and a system of evaluation and records for the teaching profession were established. Most of the counties and cities practiced a system in which the education funds were planned by the counties or villages, thus ensuring the wages of locally employed teachers. Fourth, a scientific administrative method, in terms of a separate administration, has been practiced widely in high and elementary schools. Experimental elementary schools, central elementary schools and school district elementary schools were founded, and records of universal elementary education were started. Quite a number of localities have implemented universal education in terms of the system of responsibility to determine specifically the responsibilities and duties played by the village governments, schools and parents in the popularization of education. The responsibilities and duties were listed as the rules of the villages with the agreement of the people.

In order to consolidate the accomplishment of the popularization of elementary education, after the work of inspection and the process of acceptance, many counties, cities and districts summoned meetings of members of the party committee and standing committee and the administrative meetings of county magistrates. Based on the problems that were discovered during inspection and the process of acceptance, measures for a solution were studied. The city committee of Weihai decided to allocate an additional 600,000 yuan, permitting a 27 percent increase in educational expenditures compared with that of last year. Ye County conscientiously and quickly implemented an official policy of "converting from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector" on the family members of the key teaching staffers. At the beginning of June,

112 rural family members of 52 teachers went through all the procedures. The city committee of Laiwu decided that teachers, other than local teachers, who teach in mountainous regions would receive a grade increase in their wages. The government of Zhangdian District allocated quarters of 1,700 square meters to the department of education to solve the housing problem of teachers in the urban districts.

12726

CSO: 4005/102

EAST REGION

JIANGSU ESTABLISHES VOCATIONAL COLLEGES

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Yang Kaimin [2799 7030 3046] and correspondent Li Bingao [2621 2430 7559]: "15 Vocational Colleges Set up in Jiangsu"]

[Text] In recent years, the development of vocational colleges in Jiangsu has been very rapid. Fifteen vocational colleges were set up in the 10 municipalities of this province. There have already been more than 2,300 graduates in the past 2 years; at present, the number of students at school is more than 8,000.

Everywhere in Jiangsu, the vocational colleges have transformed the practice of "contracting everything by the state" as soon as those colleges are set up. For instance, Nanjing Heat Energy Engineering College was set up by depending on the strength of academic organizations in the society without asking even for 1 cent from the state. This vocational college only admits nonresident students who pay a certain amount of tuition and live a socialist life. The state no longer undertakes completely the assignment of jobs after the students' graduation. This change has not only overcome the disadvantages of "eating from the same pot and receiving equal benefits" and "the iron rice bowl" but has also aroused the students' urge for improvement; because they are feeling the "inferior motive force and the exterior pressure," they take the initiative to demand that they themselves be progressive in policies and work hard in their study and learning.

The setting up of specialties in the vocational colleges is in close contact with the needs of local economical development. Many of these specialties are what the former colleges and institutions lack or are their weak links. The 22 specialties of Jingling Vocational College of Nanjing Municipality, such as filing, commercial accounting, industrial accounting, finance and tax revenue, food technology, water supply and drainage and so forth, were determined beforehand through joint investigations and consultations with the 20 or more units such as the provincial and municipal departments and bureaus of finance, legislation, urban construction, health, etc. and the Jingling Petrochemical Industry Company, the Municipal Radio Company, the Municipal Mechanical Electricity Company, etc. Those specialties set up in the vocational colleges are strong in striving for quality and have more flexibility and better adaptability.

The vocational colleges have shown a great vitality, and the scope of such colleges is increasing continuously. The number of graduates is not sufficient to meet the demands of the society. The units who have employed them reflect the fact that the graduates of vocational colleges are conscientious, studious and efficient; they hope that students like these suitable persons with the knowledge of a specialty will be trained in large numbers.

12705

CSO: 4005/091

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU VETERAN CADRES REMAIN ACTIVE

OW230935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Guangzhou, November 23 (XINHUA)--Many of the 4,200 veteran cadres in Guangzhou have given up a leisurely retirement to continue helping China's socialist construction, said a city official.

Although they enjoy good pensions, sometimes retiring on full pay, the old cadres are swapping a life of home comforts for the chance to continue using their professional skills.

Over the past few years, many leading cadres, who joined the revolution before 1949 and struggled for China's liberation, have retired, handing leading posts over to younger comrades.

But they can still be of great help to the younger generation, the official pointed out.

For example, 64-year-old Liu Hui, who was a deputy director of the city's electrical machinery industrial bureau, has now become an expert in adult education.

He studied education and educational psychology at great length, and now helps students and teachers to devise and improve teaching programs.

Recently, he was elected vice-president of the city's Society of Adult Education. And he is now writing a book on the development of adult education in Guangzhou since liberation.

Since retiring a year ago, Chen Qi, a former deputy director of the second light industry bureau, has been investigating into ways of improving local business management.

He now offers advice on management reform, and helped one lock-making factory running at a loss achieve profit earlier this year.

Li Shiyong is now busier than when he was conductor of a song and dance ensemble.

The 70-year-old music expert works all day advising young musicians and translating foreign works. He is often invited to music forums.

Lu Jingkai, a retired Military Engineering Institute teacher, suffered from chronic arthritis of the vertebra and legs. But he has finished the translation of two books about physics and computers--a total of 400,000 Chinese words--since retiring two years ago.

The Guangzhou official said a number of measures were being taken to help the elderly enjoy a happy retirement.

Reports on domestic and international affairs to the pensioners and sightseeing trips were arranged, and exhibitions of their paintings and calligraphy and other recreational activities organized.

Many old folk were students at the University for the Aged, studying various subjects, the official added.

CSO: 4000/049

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

FEDERATION CONDUCTS PARTY RECTIFICATION--The Regional Women's Federation correctly carried out criticism and self-criticism in the stage of comparison and examination during party rectification. As a result, most party members have raised their consciousness and have ease of mind and high spirits. The Regional Women's Federation carried out comparison and examination from the beginning of September to the end of October. [Excerpt] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 84]

CSO: 4005/211

SOUTHWEST REGION

SUCCESS OF MEDICAL, HEALTH WORK IN YUNNAN

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Li Benxiao [2621 2609 1321]: "By Taking Precautions, Extinguishing Diseases and Paying Attention to Hygiene, the Level of Health of the People of All Nationalities in Our Province Has Improved Remarkably: Contagious Diseases, the Incidence of Local Diseases and the Death Rate Have Dropped Considerably, and the People's Average Life Expectancy Has Reached Age 60 and Over"]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of our nation, remarkable achievements have been made in the work of preventing and curing contagious diseases and local diseases in our province. Most of the pernicious diseases, which seriously harm the people's health, have been eradicated, and some others have been brought under effective control.

In old China, epidemic diseases were prevalent in Yunnan, which was known as "a place infected with communicable subtropical diseases." As recorded in the "General History of Yunnan," "the period from the 2d year of Shaosheng of the Song Dynasty to the 27th Year of Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty was one of 85 years in which disasters and epidemic diseases had spread over to 123 counties. The diseases included major epidemic diseases, minor epidemic diseases, pestilence, acute communicable diseases, famine, pernicious malaria and disasters and epidemic diseases. Whenever an infectious disease broke out, it spread to numerous other villages, causing tens of thousands of deaths and desolating the villages." Before liberation, plague, cholera, smallpox, malaria, schistosomiasis, etc. went unchecked and were prevalent. Every year, there were over 10,000 to 100,000 people who died of diseases. Plague was prevalent in our province for 177 years, and never for a moment did it cease; it ran rampant in 18 counties in Dianxi [the western part of Yunnan] and resulted in uncounted deaths. The perniciousness caused by the diseases was widespread and deep. There were disease incidents breaking out in every county. There were 47 counties that were classified as high-degree to super-high degree epidemic zones. In many places, the incidence of disease was as high as over 90 percent. At that time, the average life expectancy of the people was 30 to 40 years old.

After liberation, the party and the people's government stressed the significance of preventive work and treatment for diseases. During the initial stage after liberation, the people's government of the central authorities, the southwest administrative district, the people's government of the province and troops stationed in Yunnan sent large groups of medical staff to penetrate into the infected areas. They spread scientific, hygienic knowledge, mobilized the masses to launch a patriotic public health campaign and made great efforts to prevent and cure the contagious diseases and local diseases which were most pernicious and dangerous to the people's health. Within a few years, the deadly contagious diseases such as plague, cholera, smallpox, etc. were eradicated within the whole province. The incidence of malaria and the death rate caused by it dropped considerably.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and because of the continual improvements in the people's livelihood, the gradual strengthening of the health organizations in the grassroots units and the further implementation of preventive measures, the incidence of various official contagious diseases has dropped considerably year after year. Comparing 1983 with 1978, the total number of contagious disease incidents for the whole province dropped 42.48 percent, and the number of deaths dropped 34.12 percent. The incidence of malaria was reduced to below 5 per 10,000 in 88 counties (cities, districts), and malaria has been basically extinguished. Of the 17 counties and cities of the province which had been infected with schistosomiasis, 1 city has completely eradicated this disease and 9 counties and cities have basically eradicated it. Keshan disease was basically undiscovered by the people before liberation, but through investigations and research conducted by the vast number of health workers and concerned departments, the infected areas have been identified, and the prescription of selenous acid sodium and other comprehensive measures of prevention and treatment have been adopted, thus enabling the incidence of acute Keshan disease and the death rate caused by it to drop year after year.

Effective prevention and treatment of diseases have greatly enhanced the health level of the people of all nationalities, and the average life expectancy has been raised to age 60 and over.

12726
CSO: 4005/102

SOUTHWEST REGION

GENERAL EDUCATION MEETS INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL GROWTH NEEDS

Chendgu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by the education department of Sichuan Province: "Sichuan's Flourishing Development of General Education"]

[Text] It has been 35 years since the founding of the nation and the development of general education in our province is flourishing. Now, in the whole province, there are 21,000 kindergartens, over 89,000 primary schools, over 5,800 middle schools and 112 secondary teachers schools; the total number of students at school is 24 million.

Compared with the early days after the founding of the nation, at present in our province, for every 10,000 persons the number of primary school students at school has increased from 243 to 1,504, the number of junior middle school students at school has increased from 12 to 325 and the number of senior middle school students at school has increased from 5 to 40. In most of the villages of this province, a general education network of village primary schools, county junior middle schools and regional senior middle schools has been established; the schooling rate of school-age children has reached 92.1 percent and the annual consolidation rate has reached 93.2 percent. In order to raise the educational level of schools of all kinds and all levels, our province has now set up 208 advanced colleges and institutions for teachers at all levels with 96,600 students at school in which 18,400 students have already completed their courses. Furthermore, there are 120,000 incumbent teachers who have joined correspondence schools or broadcast schools to study college or polytechnic school courses.

Every place in China is speeding up the restructuring of the secondary educational structure and the development of the cultural and technical education of the peasants in order to enable general education to be geared still better to the needs of industrial and agricultural production growth. At present, the provincial activities have recently established or reestablished 287 vocational and agricultural middle schools, and the number of students at school is over 14 percent of the gross number of senior middle school students. With regard to the agricultural education of the peasants, the number of students at school in the agricultural schools of all kinds and at all levels run by the province is 2.57 million; furthermore, there are 2,563 cultural and technical schools for peasants run by the commune. The number of students at school is 440,000. In the whole province, 86 counties, the municipalities and the regions have already reached the basic completion level of the anti-illiteracy mission stipulated by the educational department.

12705

CSO: 4005/091

NORTH REGION

HEBEI GOVERNOR PERSONALLY OVERSEES REFORM

Governor Visits Localities

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 84 p 1

/Article by Wen Ying /2429 5391/: "Hebei Governor Zhang Shuguang Makes Thorough Investigations, Directs Work, Publicizes the New and Fresh Experience of the Masses and Promotes Grassroots Reform"/

/Text/ Going down to investigate new and fresh experience in reform, using facts to educate cadres, conducting propaganda work among the masses and promoting reform--these are the primary methods Hebei Governor Zhang Shuguang /1728 2562 0342/ has employed in his emphasis on reform during the past several months.

This year, Comrade Zhang Shuguang has visited 6 prefectures and cities, 14 counties and some towns and townships, where he has conducted investigations, resolved problems and guided work. At the Qing County-Cangzhou section of the Tianjin-Dezhou Highway, he discovered that the provincial construction brigade which was undertaking repair of the road, had employed old conventions and interrupted traffic, prolonged construction due to low efficiency and the practice of "eating out of the same big pot" and caused serious social and economic losses. He therefore immediately asked provincial, prefectoral and county transportation departments to discuss reform, basing construction contracts on open bidding and eliminating the practices of "road hegemony," in which only departmental, not overall, interests are taken into account. Discovering that some people in Cangzhou City had improperly criticized Vice Mayor Jia Chunming's /6328 2504 2404/ sale of 15 tons of chili peppers to Hong Kong as "speculation and profiteering," Governor Zhang immediately corrected this misunderstanding by pointing out that Jia Chunming was actually helping hard-pressed farmer sell goods they could not market themselves and that this incident illustrated Jia's competence as vice mayor.

Yongnian County operates a stock company which raised 40-plus million yuan in funds from the masses to purchase vehicles and engage in the transport business. Luancheng County, which is located near Shijiazhuang, raised funds to build shops in the city, which the county sold or rented out at substantial profit. Nancida Village in Nanguan County brought in three bakers from Shanghai and, after only 40 days of preparations, began producing 40 varieties of Shanghai

pastries, earning 25,000-plus yuan in profits per month. Zhang Shuguang summarized these experiences, proposed the three priorities (in integrating internal and external matters, the former are primary; in linking north and south, the former is essential; and in meshing city and countryside, the latter has priority) and the three norths (North China, the Northwest and the Northeast) as guiding principles for development and received support from cadres and the masses.

Many specialized households and integrated bodies operate flexibly, offer good service, achieve good economic results and outshine some state-owned enterprises that practice eating out of the same big pot and poor management. Zhang Shuguang frequently employs these good models to inspire state enterprises to accelerate reform. When he was out on an inspection tour in Cangzhou during June, he gave a speech at a large meeting of over 1,000 people, referred to the case in which the State Transport Co tried to drive specialized households out of business and stated that state-owned enterprises ought not use their massive capital crudely to squeeze other people out but should reform their big-pot systems and implement contracts. State-run buses, he said, should adopt some of the services offered by passenger-transport specialized households--such as offering cheap tickets, beverages and cigarettes and stopping when passengers wave their arms--learn some management expertise and win the appreciation of passengers. On the basis of these ideas, the Cangzhou Prefectural Transportation Bureau overcame the inveterate practices associated with the "three unifications" (of freight source, freight cost and dispatch), gave the "green light" to specialized households and integrated bodies and transformed a one-company monopoly into diversified competition. The bureau chief even took his office staff down to Hejian County to solicit opinions from 20-some transport households, whom he encouraged to make further contributions to transport turnover and who replied." We are reassured now that the bureau chief has become everyone's leader and is no longer merely concerned with just one company."

At every place he visits, Zhang Shuguang tells people, "I have come to 'empower' you. As long as what you do facilitates the enrichment of the state and the people, you have complete authority to probe bravely, experiment vigorously and act diligently."

Governor Lauded As Model

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 84 p 1

/Editorial: "We Must Be Busy in the Right Places"

/Text/ In accordance with the requirements of making the leadership rank more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, there must be a general, marked change in the ideological and work styles of leaders at each level, and leaders must penetrate reality more, investigate and study more and use facts to educate and guide the masses more. Hebei Governor Zhang Shuguang, who has recently visited 6 prefectures and 14 counties to conduct investigations and resolve problems, provides one such example.

"We are busy"--that is what leadership comrades at all levels say, and in fact that is true. Once promoted to leadership positions, many people eat and live in their offices and never obtain vacations. Thus the phrase "forgetting food and sleep" is not an exaggeration, and few cadres in our Communist Party get fat on doing nothing. Nevertheless, definitions of business do differ. Some people busy themselves with reform and implementing the party's policy of enriching the people and the state. Others are involved in routine matters and the resolution of disputes among grandmothers and mothers. In terms of procedure, some people are busy with investigation, study and reviewing experience, while others are involved in "redesigning mountains and connecting seas." The results of business also differ. Some places have busily created an atmosphere of reform and greatly advanced their commodity economies, while some areas have not made any changes, and the masses there say their leaders have "bustled for nothing."

Even leaders' visits to grassroots levels differ. Zhang Shuguang's practice represents one type. Yet other comrades merely pass through the places they visit--tooling along in their buses, talking a little here, issuing a few directions there, always missing the point, never concerned with people's difficulties--and thus fail to resolve problems.

When leadership comrades penetrate reality and dig down to the grassroots level, they do so to help the masses resolve problems in productive life. Now that cities and villages are everywhere implementing reform, should leadership comrades go down and deliver some inconsequential speeches or mechanically recite party policy, the masses would be critical and dissatisfied. Only such practices as those employed in Zhang Shuguang--summarizing the masses' experience and using these living experiences to instruct and guide the masses--can promote implementation of the party's policies and accelerate the pace of development.

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NORTHWEST REGION

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NINGXIA REPORTED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Gao Zhi [7559 1807] and Da Ke [6671 9363]: "Under the Aegis of the Autonomous Region Party Committee and the People's Government, the Development of Higher Education in Our Autonomous Region Has Been Achieved Gradually."]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of our nation and especially after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the development of higher education in our autonomous region has been achieved gradually.

During the years just after liberation, the foundation of education in our autonomous region was very poor. Before the founding of the autonomous region, there was not even one higher educational college in Ningxia. In 1958, Ningxia Teacher Training College, Ningxia Agricultural College and Ningxia Medical College were founded. At that time, the size of the colleges was relatively small: there were less than 80 teachers and only 320 students. The total area of the three colleges was around 3,000 square meters. In 1962, under readjustment, the three above-mentioned colleges merged into one university, Ningxia University. The first group of graduates, totaling 162 students, was locally trained and graduated within the same year. During the "cultural revolution," the colleges and universities suspended the enrollment of new students for 6 years. Since 1971, Ningxia Agricultural College and Ningxia Medical College have reopened, but Ningxia University retained only the vocational training of teachers.

Relatively rapid development and considerable progress have been achieved in higher education in our autonomous region after the smashing of the gang of four. In 1978, with permission from the State Council, Guyuan Teacher Training College was founded. In 1983, after the national working conference of higher education, the construction of Ningxia Technical College was started and the school enrolled new students. Within the same year, Yinchuan Teacher Training College was founded. At present, there are 6 regional full-time general higher educational colleges in our autonomous region, offering close to 30 specialties with 2,500 teaching staff members and workers (among them, there are over 1,000 professional teachers; over 43 percent of them hold a lecturer position or a more

senior position) and over 5,000 students. At Ningxia University and Ningxia Medical College, there are research students studying for master degrees. Since the 12th Party Congress of the CPC, the autonomous region party committee and the people's government have further placed education as the strategic focal point in the development of the national economy and have "given the green light" to education in the areas of personnel, finance and material resources. Thus, the conditions for running higher educational colleges have been greatly improved. At present, the six general higher educational colleges occupy 2,500 mu of land; the areas of the campuses occupy over 185,000 square meters; the size of the collection of books is close to 1 million copies; there are almost 8,000 pieces of teaching devices and equipment; and total fixed assets almost reach 50 million yuan.

In order to offer the students of the Hui and other minority nationalities more opportunities to receive a higher education, the autonomous region has adopted several methods such as lowering the grade requirements of the candidates of the minority nationalities during admission and opening national preparatory courses and classes at Ningxia University and Guyuan Teacher Training College, etc., thus enhancing the proportion of the minority nationalities in the admission of students. In the first half of this year, the department of education and the people's committee of the state have permitted the construction of the Northwest Nationalities College No 2 at Yinchuan, and the enrollment of new students has started.

Since 1978, our autonomous region has established four adult higher educational colleges: they are the Ningxia Educational College (with a correspondence department), Ningxia Television Broadcast University, Ningxia Heavy Industry Workers and Staff Members University and the Shitanjiang Mineral Bureau Workers and Staff Members Specialty School. At these 4 schools, there are 400 teaching staff members and workers and over 3,000 students.

The development of higher education in our autonomous region went from nothing to a few achievements and from a small scale to a large scale. There are almost 10,000 university graduates; they are spread over all places and on all fronts of the autonomous region and have become the leading talented persons in the construction of the four modernizations. Throughout these years, the integration of teaching with scientific research has been upheld in the higher educational schools, and prizes had been awarded for 80 achievements in scientific research. Among them, Ningxia Agricultural College's "Research on High yield Cultivation Techniques of Spring Wheat Grown in the Summer Irrigated Region of Ningxia" received the National Technological Plenary Session Award, "The Logic of Law" and "Constitutional Studies" edited by Asst Prof Wu Jialin [0702 1367 7792], the chairman of Ningxia University, have been recommended as trial teaching materials to be used in higher educational colleges nationwide, Ningxia Medical College's two research projects and the work on "The Distributional Types of Greater Omentum Artery and its Significance to Clinical Practice" and Observations on the Anatomy of the Nervi Lumbales Posteriores" have attracted the close attention of international medical circles and have been selected by medical textbooks of international reknown.

NORTHWEST REGION

INVESTMENT IN NINGXIA'S INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES DISCUSSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN NINGXIA] in Chinese No 3,
Aug 84 pp 27-35

[Article by Chen Li [7114 6849]: "My Humble Opinion About Investment in Intellectual Resources in Ningxia"]

[Text] The development of modern productive forces is increasingly dependent on scientific and technological progress. Thus the development of intellectual resources is the foundation both of the development of the productive forces and of modernization. Higher scientific and educational levels among intellectuals and hundreds of millions of workers are an absolutely essential precondition for regional and national prosperity and development. We cannot but rely on investment in intellectual resources for the acquisition and enrichment of knowledge, the training and development of talent, the construction and enlargement of a corps of intellectuals and the raising of scientific and educational levels among the hundreds of millions of workers. Thus investment in intellectual resources is of the utmost importance for the economic development of a region.

This article examines several issues concerning investment in intellectual resources in Ningxia, in order to provide reference for studying the question of "how to make Ningxia stand up first."

I. Characteristics of the Growing Investment in Intellectual Resources in Ningxia

Ningxia is a nationality autonomous region. For historical reasons its economy and culture have always lagged behind those of coastal China. Since the establishment of the autonomous region, party and state have shown the utmost solicitude for Ningxia's economic and cultural development. Through arduous struggle by the people of each of Ningxia's nationalities, the region's economy has grown rapidly, and the intellectual levels of all the people have risen greatly. These achievements are inseparable from the growing investment in intellectual resources there. The following characteristics set Ningxia apart from other regions as regards the growth in investment in intellectual resources.

1. Markedly Upward Trend in Investment in Intellectual Resources

Investment in intellectual resources is the expenditure on the development of the human intellect. It generally includes the expenses of training, education, health care and allocation of the labor force. Marx said: "If ordinary human nature is to be changed so that people attain skills and techniques in a certain aspect of labor and become a developed and specialized labor force, they must get certain education or training. This in turn requires expenditure on more or fewer commodity equivalents. The cost of educating the labor force varies with the complexity of the latter's nature."¹ This tells us that expenditure on education is the major investment in intellectual resources. Chart 1 shows the changes in expenditure on education in Ningxia since the establishment of the autonomous region.

Chart 1: Changes in Outlays on Education in Ningxia (1958-1982)

Year	1958	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	Increase from to 1958 Times
Outlays on Education	542.3	1,149.8	1,351.5	2,840.8	5,732.8	6,530.4	7,776.8	14.3
(10,000 Yuan)								
Percentage of Local Outlays	4.4	10.3	8.0	7.7	10.0	13.9	13.6	3.1
Outlays Per Capita (Yuan)	2.80	5.07	4.87	8.66	15.34	17.50	19.79	7.1

The chart informs us that as a percentage of local outlays, Ningxia's expenditure on education has far exceeded the national figure since 1975, which has been between 5 and 7 percent. In addition, both Ningxia's rate of growth in expenditure on education and its rate of growth in that expenditure as a percentage of local outlays have been far more rapid than those rates for China as a whole during 1958-1982.

2. Many Talented People and Impressive Economization in Investment in Intellectual Resources

Talented people are the foundation of development and the source of pioneering work. Thus the goal of investment in intellectual resources is the training of such people. The acquisition of talent is equivalent to increasing an

invisible sum of investment capital and to enlarging intellectual resources. Since the establishment of the autonomous region, Ningxia has acquired talent from every part of China. In terms of the number of scientific and technical personnel per 10,000 persons, Ningxia tops the national average, thanks in no small measure to this acquisition. Statistics like those in Chart 2 show the numbers of university and secondary technical school graduates allotted to Ningxia from other parts of China in recent years.

Chart 2: College and Secondary Technical School Students Allotted to Ningxia From Other Parts of China During 1974-1982

Year	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total
College Students	53	372	613	765	769	461	--	458	517	4,008
Secondary Technical School Students	11	128	232	162	4	103	2	109	77	828

The first total is equivalent to 90 percent of the college students graduated in Ningxia during the same period, while the second total is equivalent to approximately 67 percent of the secondary technical school students graduated there in that period. This is proof of the tremendous support given by advanced areas to the investment in intellectual resources in Ningxia. Since the establishment of the autonomous region, more than 20,000 college and secondary technical school students have been allotted to Ningxia from other parts of China. This is equivalent to the saving of more than 80 million yuan that Ningxia would otherwise have had to spend to train that much talent.

In addition to college and secondary technical school students, a succession of cadres, technicians and intellectuals, as well as school leavers from Beijing, Tianjin and Hangzhou, has come to Ningxia to work, ever since the establishment of the autonomous region. They have included many talented individuals. Quite a few of them have become the mainstays of Ningxia's colleges, secondary technical schools, scientific research organizations, party and government organs, enterprise units, public agencies, middle schools and elementary schools. They have made important contributions to the development of Ningxia.

3. Rapid Growth in Investment in Minority Nationalities' Intellectual Resources

Investment in minority nationalities' intellectual resources has special significance in nationality areas. Since the establishment of the autonomous region, such investment has received the utmost attention. As a result, the number of Ningxia's minority nationality students has risen year after year, and the minority nationalities' educational level has increased rapidly.

Chart 3: Comparison of Ningxia's Minority Nationality School Enrollment in 1957 With That in 1981 (Unit: Persons)

Year	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Secondary Technical Schools	Colleges	Total
1957	32,032	1,319	514	--	33,862
1981	115,464	29,159	1,140	604	146,367
Increase (in Times) From 1957 to 1982	3.6	22	2.2	--	4.3

(Note: During the same period, Ningxia's minority nationality population doubled, while its nationality student enrollment more than quadrupled.)

Before liberation, Ningxia had very few scientific and technical personnel and teachers who belonged to minority nationalities. According to 1981 statistics, however, 2,606 (or 9.6 percent) of its scientific and technical personnel belonged to minority nationalities. Of its social science workers, 1,375 (or 11.6 percent) were members of minority nationalities. The number of minority nationality members as a percentage of school instructors has also risen tremendously. Statistics for 1981 show that they made up 8 percent of kindergarten instructors, 20.7 percent of primary school instructors, 10.9 percent of middle school instructors, 8.7 percent of secondary technical school instructors and 5.7 percent of college instructors. These figures are important signs of growth in investment in the intellectual resources of minority nationalities. Especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the autonomous region government has set up 72 nationality schools--both elementary and middle--with a combined enrollment of 6,400 nationality students. At the same time, it has given a monthly allowance of 15 yuan for living expenses to every Hui middle school student and one of 12 yuan to every Hui elementary school student. In addition to funds from Ningxia's Culture and Education Bureaus for the running of nationality middle and primary schools, 100,000 yuan from nationality enterprises' operating funds have enabled the majority of Hui schools to build more buildings, acquire articles for teaching and for daily use and vigorously develop the intellectual resources of Ningxia's minority nationalities. Year after year, more minority nationality students are enrolled in Ningxia's schools of higher learning, and the rate of their enrollment has also increased every year (see Chart 4).

Chart 4: Number of New Minority Nationality Students Enrolled in Ningxia's Schools of Higher Learning Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee and Changes in Their Rate of Enrollment

Year	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of New Minority Nationality Students	150	251	291	399	406
Enrollment Rate (%)	10	12.7	14.5	17.7	17.6

4. Extensive Development of Adult Education

Ningxia's workers and staff members are China's worst in terms of educational and technical levels and in terms of scarcity of technical mainstays and modern intellectual youth. According to a 1980 survey of Ningxia's able-bodied workers and staff members 35 or younger, 10.8 percent were illiterate, 27.2 percent had a primary school education, 57.1 percent had a junior or senior middle school education and 4.9 percent had a college education (or its equivalent). As for Ningxia's cadres, 15.47 percent had a college education or more, 30.31 percent had either a senior middle school or a secondary technical school education, 36.47 percent had a junior middle school education and 17.85 percent had a primary school education or less. This situation is extremely unconducive to modernization. Thus one of Ningxia's key investments in intellectual resources must be the development of education for workers, staff members and adults on the one hand and of the intellectual resources of cadres, workers and staff members on the other. Progress has been rapid in these areas since the 3d Plenum. In 1979, Ningxia opened its Radio and Television University. It has applied modern methods to adult education, and on its preexistent foundation it has strengthened and developed every kind of school for the education of workers and staff members. For example, all democratic party groupings have established the Chinese Vocational School in Yinchuan, and the systems of industry and transportation, finance and state farms have each established or developed such institutions as worker and staff member universities and sparetime technical refresher schools. Ningxia's large industrial and mining enterprises have funded and set up short-term training classes in every specialty. Party or cadre schools at all levels have improved. The autonomous region's Animal Husbandry and Agriculture Bureaus, in succession, have begun short-term technical training classes so as to increase the number of specialized households. In sum, Ningxia has aroused enthusiasm in every sector, mobilized every social force, opened a variety of schools, brought every social resource to bear on the development of intellectual resources and extensively developed adult education. Statistics show that the autonomous region now has 6 cadre schools, 6 colleges and 26 other schools for workers and staff members, 156 education classes run by the Radio and Television University, 4 stations for correspondence courses and more than 60 classes in all cultural and technical fields. In the past 3 years, 12 percent of Ningxia's workers have been trained, and 34 percent of the leading cadres at division level or above have taken part in training in

rotation, as have 32 percent of vocational work cadres. The intellectual level of Ningxia's cadres, workers and staff members has generally risen.

Of the many forms of investment in intellectual resources, correspondence education, education through television, sparetime refresher courses for workers and staff members and other forms have the following advantages: they require little investment and time; they are easily popularized; and they produce good results. Therefore, they already constitute one of Ningxia's major forms of investment in intellectual resources, a form whose role is hard to overlook.

II. Investment in Intellectual Resources Promotes Ningxia's Social Development

Thanks to investment in intellectual resources since the establishment of the autonomous region, four things have taken place: the scientific and educational levels of the people of all nationalities have risen; the dissemination of knowledge has got impetus; Ningxia's intellectual resources have developed to the point where they approach or surpass the national average in some good categories; and Ningxia's social development has proceeded vigorously. In brief, we can discern this development in these four main areas:

1. The training of many talented personnel. Just after liberation, Ningxia only had 7 small-scale secondary training schools, 1 senior middle school, 8 junior middle schools and more than 600 primary schools. It had neither institutes of scientific research nor schools of higher learning. Its skilled workers were few and far between. Now the autonomous region has 4 schools of higher learning, 20 secondary technical schools, 508 ordinary middle schools and 5,107 primary schools. Ningxia's numbers of middle and primary school students enrolled per 10,000 population are near the national average, while its numbers of college students enrolled and scientific and technical personnel per 10,000 population have already surpassed the national average.

Chart 5: Comparison of Ningxia's Student Enrollment in 1949 With That in 1982
(Unit: 1,000 Persons)

School Type	Primary School	Junior Middle School	Senior Middle School	Secondary Technical School	College
Number of 1949	40	0.951	0.055	0.702	--
Students of 1982	553.9	168.5	32.3	7.002	4.528
Increase (in Times)	13.8	177.2	587.3	10	--

Chart 6: Comparison of Ningxia's and China's Numbers of Doctors and College Students Per 1,000 Population (Unit: Persons)

Year	Number of Doctors		Number of College Students	
	China	Ningxia	China	Ningxia
1952	0.74	0.23	0.33	--
1958	0.82	0.7	1	0.17
1978	1.08	1.44	0.89	0.81
1981	1.25	1.51	1.28	1.35

In addition, statistics from a general survey of China's scientific and technical personnel in 1978 show that China had 4.5 such personnel per 1,000 population, while Ningxia was clearly better at 6.2 per 1,000 population.

By the end of 1982, Ningxia already had more than 30,000 personnel in the natural sciences (in units owned by the people as a whole), more than 13,900 personnel in the social sciences and more than 37,000 instructors in its colleges, middle schools and elementary schools. The emergence of all this talent is an important result of Ningxia's investment in intellectual resources, and these persons are playing an important role in the development of Ningxia's society.

2. Higher educational levels for the people of all of Ningxia's nationalities and a populace of better quality. The following chart shows the educational levels of Ningxia's population.

Chart 7: Ningxia's Numbers of Persons (Per 100,000 Population) at Various Levels of Education

Year	College	Senior	Junior	Primary School	Percentage of Illiterates and Semiliterates
		Middle School	Middle School		
1964	383	1,250	4,081	18,732	44.9
1982	659	5,294	15,542	25,686	28.9

(Note: These figures are based on published data from the second national census.)

The chart's figures indicate a rapid increase in Ningxia's numbers (per 100,000 population) of persons at those 4 educational levels, which amply reflects the improvement in the quality of the populace there.

3. Greater dissemination of scientific and cultural knowledge in Ningxia.

Books, periodicals and newspapers are important means of disseminating scientific and cultural knowledge. In recent years, higher scientific and cultural levels among the people of all of Ningxia's nationalities have meant rapid growth in the publication there of books, periodicals and newspapers and tremendous acceleration in the dissemination of scientific and cultural knowledge.

Chart 8: Books, Periodicals and Newspapers Published Per 1,000 Population in Ningxia in Recent Years

Year	1978	1979	1980	1981
Books	3,975	3,947	4,273	4,797
Periodicals (Issues)	73.4	76.5	111.6	125
Newspapers (Issues)	54.5	64.2	71.1	75.5

According to statistics, in 1980 the autonomous region spent 1.78 yuan per capita for books and 0.92 yuan for newspapers and periodicals, for a total of 2.70 yuan. In other words, it spent more than 10 million yuan in pursuit of knowledge by ordering books, newspapers and periodicals. This indicates the daily increase in the spread of scientific and cultural knowledge in Ningxia.

4. Improvement of workers' ability and accelerated increase in social wealth. Through investment in intellectual resources, workers have become more intelligent, and naturally their ability to produce material wealth has also increased. Thus many persons who in the past could only do simple labor can now do complex work. Labor productivity has gone up, so more social wealth has been created per unit of time.

Statistics show that from 1958 to 1981, total labor productivity rose from 4,225 yuan to 6,373 yuan in Ningxia's industrial sector that is owned by the whole people. The value of increased and diverted means of production accounted for 62.6 percent of this rise, while increases in the quality and political awareness of the labor force accounted for the remaining 37.4 percent. A comparison of 1981 with 1958 indicates that in this industrial sector, the value of the social wealth created by each worker rose by 504 yuan, bringing each worker 299 more yuan in income. This proves that the improved work quality due to investment in intellectual resources and to more intelligent workers gives significant impetus to the increase in Ningxia's social wealth.

So far we have examined only a few of the main areas where investment in intellectual resources is advancing Ningxia's social development. In fact, this investment has multifacted and comprehensive advantages for society. They are by no means limited to the few areas above where achievements can be quantified. Investment in intellectual resources will have an extensive and profound effect on the future building of Ningxia's socialist material and spiritual civilization, as well as on Ningxia's future social development. This effect will clearly increase daily in every area as time goes by. Moreover, more and more people will recognize this.

III. Problems in Investment in Intellectual Resources in Ningxia

Since the establishment of the autonomous region, investment in intellectual resources in Ningxia has achieved excellent results, yet for various reasons some problems still exist. These problems affect the attainment of even greater benefits. In sum, they are to be found in the following three areas:

1. Investment in intellectual resources is not coordinated with Ningxia's economic development. This lack of coordination is primarily visible in these two areas:

1) Investment in intellectual resources lags behind investment in materials and cannot meet the needs of economic development.

From 1958 to 1981, fixed assets increased 141 times in Ningxia's industrial sector that is owned by the whole people, while investment in Ningxia's education increased only 12 times. From 1952 to 1978, China's industrial fixed assets increased 22 times, while its engineers and technicians (including college and secondary technical school students) trained because of investment in intellectual resources increased 8 times. From 1900 to 1957, America's investment in materials increased 4.5 times and its investment in education 8.5 times. The analogous figures for Japan from 1905 to 1960 were 7 and 22. All this indicates that although Ningxia's investment in intellectual resources has shown a markedly upward trend and claimed a large share of local outlays, it still lags far behind investment in materials and falls far short of the demands of economic development, if we compare Ningxia with China and the world's developed countries.

2) The distribution of funds for investment in intellectual resources is irrational and is not coordinated with Ningxia's economic development.

This is primarily visible in two areas. First, few funds are spent on the education of workers and peasants. Second, too few of the funds spent on ordinary education are used for elementary education. In the past several years, secondary education has received one-third of the funds, while elementary education has received only one-tenth (the rest has gone to higher education). So although Ningxia's spending per enrolled student has increased considerably, spending per enrolled secondary and primary student has decreased (see Chart 9).

Chart 9: Changes in Ningxia's Spending Per Enrolled Student in Past Years

Year		1965	1976	1978	1979
Primary Students	Yuan Per Student	19.96	14.43	16.53	14
	Changes Since 1965 (%)	---	-27.8	-17.2	-30
Secondary Students	Yuan Per Student	88.89	36.42	39.81	41.4
	Changes Since 1965 (%)	---	-59.1	-56.3	-53.5
College Students	Yuan Per Student	825	1,240	1,400	1,732
	Changes Since 1965 (%)	---	+50.3	+69.3	+110

The spread of elementary education is the basis of investment in intellectual resources. Too small an expenditure on elementary education will seriously affect the quality of secondary, higher and future adult education in Ningxia.

2. Irrational distribution of talent affects the results of investment in intellectual resources and is detrimental to all-round economic development.

The economic results of investment in intellectual resources can only be realized through employment and through the unity of the labor force with the means of production. The irrational distribution of talent in Ningxia is a serious problem that affects the results of investment in intellectual resources.

- 1) Too much talent for cities and industrial and mining enterprises, too little for the countryside and the agricultural sector. For example, 1982 census data show that in the category of persons with a junior middle school education, Yinchuan had 228.2 per 1,000 population, Shizuishan 237.1 and Yinnan Prefecture 159.2, while Guyuan Prefecture was far behind with only 81. Ningxia had 6.2 scientific and technical personnel per 1,000 population, with only 0.7--a very small proportion--being agricultural technicians. This is utterly detrimental to the development of rural agricultural resources.
- 2) Too much talent in heavy industry and enterprises owned by the whole people, too little in light industry and collective enterprises. For example, technicians make up about 3.0 percent of all workers and staff members in heavy industry and 1.5 percent in light industry (1.67 percent in the 1st light industry system and only 0.46 percent in the 2d light industry system). The analogous figure is 2.8 percent for Ningxia's enterprises that are owned by the whole people; for collective enterprises it is only 0.3 percent.
- 3) Too much talent in central and regional enterprises, too little in city and county enterprises. Technicians make up 4.1 percent of all workers and staff members in central enterprises, 3.4 percent in regional enterprises and only 1.35 percent in city and county enterprises.

3. Investment in intellectual resources in Ningxia suffers from great losses, waste and poor results.

These problems are primarily visible in four areas: 1) The number of enrolled students is down, while there are many more new illiterates (see Chart 10).

Chart 10: Changes in the Number of Ningxia's Enrolled Students, 1977-1982

Year	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Middle Schools	212,875	232,929	166,200	193,000	206,700	200,800
Primary Schools	628,867	612,983	593,200	583,700	555,300	553,900

In 1981, Ningxia's school-age population had an enrollment rate of 82.5 percent, placing 25th among China's 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. About 92,800, or 17.5 percent, of Ningxia's school-age children cannot attend school: this is an enormous loss of intellectual resources.

2) Enrolled students have a low graduation rate and poor quality. In 1981, 36.5 percent of Ningxia's 1st-graders graduated from elementary school. This was the lowest rate among China's provinces and autonomous regions. In 1983, the rate was only 27.31 percent for Ningxia's rural primary students (48.52 percent in riverine areas and only 15.11 percent in mountainous areas). Annual state investment per secondary and primary student in Ningxia is about 60 yuan. Many youngsters drop out halfway through their schooling: this is another enormous loss of intellectual resources.

In addition, the quality of enrolled students is inferior. For example, 1981 statistics on the grades earned by 560,000 primary school graduates in all of Ningxia's cities and counties show that 56.2 percent passed the tests in language and literature and arithmetic. As for junior and senior middle school graduates, 23.2 and 30.9 percent passed the tests in the 5 subjects. Thus many students actually have inferior education.

3) Each instructor has fewer students and a low teaching efficiency (see Chart 11). This is an indication of poor results.

Chart 11: Changes in the Number of Students Per Primary and Secondary School Instructor in Ningxia

Year	Primary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	1957	1965	1975	1979	1957	1965	1975	1979
Number of Students	44.9	29.6	28.9	27.5	26.4	25.3	18.4	17.9

4) More talent has left Ningxia in recent years.

From 1977 through February 1982, 1,566 middle-level or higher scientific and technical personnel were transferred out of Ningxia, and quite a few of them were its mainstays in science and technology. This is yet another enormous loss of intellectual resources.

If practical measures are not taken to solve these three great problems in investment in intellectual resources in Ningxia, they will seriously affect Ningxia's future economic development.

IV. Suggestions to Improve Investment in Intellectual Resources in Ningxia

Advanced development of intellectual resources through investment in them is the important guarantee of the idea that "Ningxia must first turn over." Thus investment in intellectual resources is one of Ningxia's key investments. We must attach a high degree of importance to investment in intellectual resources, tackle this investment with a high sense of duty to the nation and to the future, reverse as fast as possible the inadaptability of development of intellectual resources to Ningxia's and China's economic and social development and soon realize socialist modernization in Ningxia. Here are five suggestions to bring all this about.

1. Increase Investment in Intellectual Resources Properly, and Work Hard to Improve the Results of Investment

In 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "I myself believe that more should be spent on education and scientific research. But we cannot hope for a large increase straightway."² According to this instruction, we should take the following steps from now to the end of this century: initially basing ourselves on Ningxia's local financial resources, we gradually increase spending on science, education, culture and public health and treat such investment as the proper handling of a strategic issue.

Next, we must mobilize all local sectors, industries, mines, rural communes and brigades and the broad masses, as well as the state, collectives and individuals, for enthusiastic investment in intellectual resources. Money for schools must be raised at many levels and through many channels. For example, enterprises, communes and brigades can set aside a fixed sum of money each year or combine monetary contributions with donations of material and labor, all for investment in intellectual resources. Each county's agricultural and animal husbandry bureaus can also allocate funds for the establishment of all kinds of technical training classes.

The third step must be the improvement of results and the reduction of waste. Since more than 7,200 of Ningxia's rural primary school teachers lack a senior middle school education, and since about 9 years are needed before middle school graduates can completely replace them, each county should as fast as possible set up refresher schools that will train primary school teachers on a rotating basis. Thus those teachers will attain the level of their middle school counterparts in less time.

Finally, investment in intellectual resources must produce better results in enrollment rates, graduation rates and qualification rates. Basic education must be strengthened. In some areas, tuition for primary education must be either completely or partly eliminated. In other areas, some experimental administrative measures may be taken, like forcing households that do not send their children to school to pay for ordinary education anyway. Such measures can spread primary education as quickly as possible.

2. Formulate Special Policies to Encourage the Rational Circulation of Talent

Encouragement of rational circulation of talent means the attraction of talent from other areas to Ningxia to lecture or exchange techniques. This is the "migratory bird" branch of intellectual resources and an important prerequisite for the development of Ningxia. In the past few years, the autonomous region government has adopted some special policies with this goal in mind and has obtained good results. From now on, we should strengthen such policies and thereby "please our own intellectuals, attract those from far away" and build Ningxia.

3. Reform the Structure of Education

The main task in reforming the structure of education is to increase the number of agricultural middle schools, secondary technical schools and skilled worker schools. In mountainous areas with scattered populations, we should promote many kinds of schools, including family primary schools, four-grade primary schools and reading classes. Top priority should go to reforming the structure of rural secondary education and to developing agricultural technical education. This is a strategic measure for the development of rural intellectual resources and for promotion of the rural economy. It should be combined with rural technical training and popularization, so that it will attract peasants, enable them to derive material benefits and accelerate the change from investment in intellectual resources to material wealth.

4. Continue to Develop Adult Education, Open All Avenues to Learning, and Produce More Talent

We must fully utilize radio, television, publications and other modern means, as well as all intellectual resources and information media in Ningxia and other parts of China, to develop many forms of adult education. Ningxia must create a situation where no street has a household without learning, where no household has a person without learning and where every household values investment in intellectual resources. Ningxia must open all avenues to learning and produce more talent.

5. Cater to Technological Progress, Encourage Usefulness Through Self-Education, and Accelerate the Renewal of Knowledge

Lenin said: "The economist must always look forward and toward technological progress, or else he will fall behind right away."³ In recent years, the world has been witnessing a technological revolution, centered around electronics, that is touching all areas and combining with all branches of learning. In our

investment in intellectual resources, we must take this issue seriously, utilize this opportunity and meet this challenge. Hence we must adopt strong measures to have investment in intellectual resources cater to technological progress. We must promote and encourage usefulness through self-education and encourage everyone to renew knowledge through awareness. We suggest the fastest possible establishment of an autonomous region committee and other organizations to examine self-education, so that usefulness through self-education can be guaranteed in institutional and policy terms. At the same time, we must adopt all sorts of measures--such as commanding specialized and major rural households--to give vigorous commendation to those who acquire scientific knowledge on their own and thereby gain results, to encourage and attract more people toward the acquisition of knowledge and to create a fine social atmosphere in which knowledge is respected, welcomed, thirsted for and painstakingly pursued. We must convert knowledge into a tremendous force for the construction of a new Ningxia that will first turn over.

(Yi Ling [0076 0407] was responsible for editing this article.)

FOOTNOTES

1. Karl Marx, "Makesi Engesi quanji" [Complete Works of Marx and Engels]. Vol 26 (I), p 159.
2. Deng Xiaoping, "Deng Xiaoping xuanji" [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping], p 54.
3. V. I. Lenin, "Liening quanji" [Complete Works of Lenin], Vol 5, p 120.

Note: The data cited in this article are based on arranged material supplied by relevant departments in Ningxia.

12570
CSO: 4005/095

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA'S EDUCATIONAL REFORMS DISCUSSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Gao Zhi [7559 1807] and Mao Tingmin [3029 1694 3787]: "Reform and Basic Situation of Ningxia's Education"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, Ningxia's education has not only recovered and developed rapidly, it has also made definite achievements. However, in comparison with the other advanced provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, our education is still backward. We must aim at the reform of our education.

The number of illiterates and semi-literates in our region is too big, about 28 percent of the total population of the whole region, and on the average make up 23.5 percent of the population of the whole nation. That is to say, in our region, for about every four persons there is one who is illiterate or semi-literate. This condition is not only an obstacle to the four modernizations of construction in our region but also a serious problem that urgently needs to be solved in our region's popularization of education. When we work on the reform of education, we must first have this regional condition in mind in order to study and adopt efficient measures to quicken the pace of anti-illiteracy work.

The study and the statistics show that a person who has received a primary education will raise his labor productivity by about 50 percent after obtaining employment, and a person who has received more than a secondary education will be able to raise his labor productivity more than two times. At present in our region, for every 100,000 persons, the number of persons who have a primary school education, junior middle school education and senior middle school education are 25,600, 15,500 and 5,290, respectively. In the whole country, for every 100,000 persons, the number of persons who have a primary school education, junior middle school education and senior middle school education are 35,300, 17,700 and 6,620, respectively. The reflection of this educational difference on the national economy shows the low labor productivity of our region.

The research materials prove that in the realization of modern production on a large scale, one-fourth to one-third of the increase in the national income depends on the intellectual investment (meaning persons of various specialties)

provided by the educational sphere, this is to say, we must now be willing to spend money on education. When we carry out the reform of education, we should consider the elimination of the effect of the "left" in order to arouse fully the initiative in running schools by the state, by collective efforts or by individuals. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, state finances have fundamentally turned for the better; the people have also gradually become rich, and groups of "cropping-up households" and "10,000-yuan households" have emerged in the rural areas of our region. In a large number of districts, the member masses have already proposed requests and taken actions to "collect funds to run schools." Under the premise that the state is continuing to increase the investment proportion for education, we should vigorously promote and encourage local and individual investment in education. It is permissible to have a variety of forms for education and various kinds of investment in education. Proper benefits which are permitted by the policy and law should be given to the collectives and individuals who invest in education. Although the economic strength of our region is comparatively weak, we have our glorious revolutionary tradition, the superiority of having great potential in economic development and a unique national culture. In educational transformation, schools of all levels and categories should include the above-mentioned points in the teaching materials compiled, and furthermore, while the unified teaching materials edited throughout all China are used, schools should put out their own editions and use teaching materials that reflect local conditions to suit local needs.

The structural transformation of secondary education in our region is proceeding slowly, and the proportion of students in the agricultural and vocational middle schools is much lower than the average level of the whole country. In all China, the number of students in the agricultural and vocational middle schools is 14.1 percent of that in the middle schools while in our region it is only 5.35 percent. The realization of the structural reform of secondary schools and the development of agricultural and vocational technological education in Ningxia is already a current matter desired by everybody. There is a very important strategic meaning in achieving this task, which concerns the overall implementation of the party's educational policy, the completion of the "double mission" of secondary education, the correction of the tendency to pursue the students advancing to a higher school and the settling of the employment problems of youth.

In recent years, the colleges and universities in Ningxia have undergone a faster development which is advantageous to the youths of the Hui and Han nationalities in having a better chance to receive a higher education. However, there is the contradiction of contending for teachers between colleges and middle schools. In order to guarantee the teaching qualities of colleges and universities as well as middle schools, it is not acceptable to transfer the middle schools' key teachers to the colleges and universities; the leaders and departments concerned in the autonomous regions should contact the colleges and universities outside Ningxia, where the number of teachers is overabundant and the teaching force is strong, in the form of transfers by consultation or temporary transfers or by inviting applications for vacancies and various other ways to ask teachers to come to Ningxia to teach or give lectures. At the same time, the authorities should take necessary measures to encourage the teachers

in the middle schools and primary schools to take up teaching as a life-time job and to encourage teachers in the southern mountain regions to keep their minds on their work in those regions.

Ningxia is an autonomous region of the Huei nationality, and in this region, there are the mountain region and the river region. Educational developments are very uneven between the Huei nationality and the Hang nationality and between the mountain region and the river region. Our region has adopted efficient measures to establish Huei-nationality schools and to develop the education of the southern mountain region by special means. Hereafter, the leaders at all levels will keep on paying serious attention to this strategic task and give assurance in all areas concerning persons, finances and materials.

12705
CSO: 4005/091

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SHAANXI UNIVERSITY GRADUATES TRANSFERRED -- Our province has selected and transferred 95 outstanding university graduates of this year to the grassroots units of the rural areas, and to factories and mines for physical training and fostering. Since the beginning of 1981, over 200 university graduates for the year from the province's universities and colleges have been selected and sent to the grassroots units for physical training. At present, among the 60 students of the first two groups sent to the grassroots units, over 40 have headed toward leading positions in the grassroots units at all levels; some of them have been chosen for the third echelon at the prefectural and county levels. The number of students selected and transferred this year is relatively larger than those in the past. At present, all of them have been transferred to the front line. [Text] [Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 84 p 1]
12726

CSO: 4005/102

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN PLA UNITS BUILD ROADS FOR SHENGLI OILFIELD

OW201325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0846 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Jinan, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Nearly 10,000 commanders and fighters of Jinan Military Region supporting the Shengli oilfield completed the construction of two highways more than 1 month ahead of schedule. Their high speed and good construction performance won generous praise from local leaders and from engineers and technicians.

The total length of these two roads is 34 kilometers. By far the greatest part of the two roads is located in saline and alkaline waste areas. Working conditions during the road construction were very poor. To speed up construction, since early October the commanders and fighters have worked 11 to 12 hours a day from daybreak to dusk. Leading cadres of the various divisions and regiments lived, ate, and worked at the worksites together with the fighters. Although the temperature at the worksites was 3 or 4 degrees centigrade in the morning and late afternoon, cadres and fighters worked up a sweat pushing carts back and forth, while wearing only shorts. The daily volume of earthwork completed by the various units all surpassed the state-specified level. The work was completed in less than a month. Those who visited the worksites were all moved by the hard working spirit of these commanders and fighters.

The commanders and fighters strictly followed quality requirements. They were determined to ensure the hardness and smoothness of the roads even if it meant more hard work and sweat. Beginning in early November, the engineering and technical departments conducted an all-round inspection and verified that all quality indexes were up to state standards.

CSO: 4005/210

PRC ANTI-CRIME CAMPAIGN CALLED 'MASSACRE'

OW210837 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Peking Regime Resorts to Massacre Again"]

[Text] The latest revelation about the Peking regime's campaign of executions shows once again that it has resorted to another wave of massacres to intimidate the people.

According to a police official's statement Wednesday "it is good to have some people executed" and, as a result, mainland China's crime rate plunged during a year-old crackdown in which an estimated 5,000 Chinese were killed by firing squads.

But Chinese Communist "Ministry of Public Security" spokesman Wang Chung-rung refused to comment on the number of victims executed during the anti-crime campaign which began in August 1983. The 5,000 figure was estimated by Amnesty International. The figure is far lower than the actual number of persons massacred in the anti-crime campaign.

At the beginning of the campaign, it may be recalled, each city was given a definite quota of persons to be executed. The quota ranges from a few hundred to a few thousand. In Tibet, the quota allotted was 50,000.

Thus the total number of the people executed must have exceeded 5,000. It may number into the 100,000 throughout the China mainland. Moreover, the anti-crime campaign is merely another name for Teng Hsiao-ping's rectification campaign to get rid of all his dissidents and those who oppose his policies. Amnesty International observed in its report that those executed often follow swift trials and for relatively minor offenses. There were few trials by courts but only public trials at most before sentencing the victims to death penalty. They were kangaroo courts in fact and all the victims were at their mercy without any appeal.

Such wanton killings should be condemned by all the free people. Yet there are few outcries against the barbarous acts of the Peking regime. Even Amnesty International refrained from condemning such misdeeds but merely criticized the campaign mildly.

Only some courageous U.S. senators like Senator Barry Goldwater have the courage to expose and condemn the Peking regime's genocide on the Chinese mainland. The Chinese Communists have massacred nearly 100 million people since their occupation of the Chinese mainland and the end of that massacre is not yet in sight.

The people of the Republic of China are thoroughly sympathetic to our compatriots' plight on the Chinese mainland and we must do everything in our power to relieve their suffering by stepping up our efforts to help them gain early deliverance from the Chinese Communist tyranny and massacre.

CSO: 4000/049

TAIWAN

LEE ON PARTY FACTIONALISM ON MAINLAND

OW280331 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 27 (CNA)--Vice President Lee Teng-hui told a group of foreign scholars Tuesday that the Republic of China Government has employed personnel of high ability regardless of their native places.

Vice President Lee received 20 foreign scholars and entertained them at tea in the Presidential Office Building Tuesday. They are here attending the Fourth Tamkang American Studies Conference from Nov. 25 through 28 in Taipei. He made the remarks while answering questions related during the talks.

About party factionalism on the Chinese mainland, he said that communism is communism. The treacherous nature of communism will not change no matter how they mask themselves behind experiments with capitalism or make themselves attractive behind smiling faces. However, the Government of the Republic of China has made great achievements in various developments in Taiwan. Its agricultural success is especially a worthy model for developing countries, he said. The Republic of China, based on sincerity and true friendship, has provided much agricultural assistance to developing countries, he pointed out.

The vice president said he hopes that the visitors will understand more about the progressive situation in this country during their stay here and tell their government officials and friends about the firm anti-communist stand of this nation after they are back home. International understanding is very important, he said, adding, it is of great significance that their participation in the meeting will promote their recognition of what this country is all about.

The scholars come from the United States, West Germany, South Korea and the Philippines. William B. Bader, vice president of the Stanford Research Institute, USA, is in attendance.

CSO: 4000/049

TAIWAN

SHANGHAI MILITARY ATTACKS DENG XIAOPING STYLE

OW230557 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 22 (CNA)--Some military elements in Shanghai disseminated leaflets at the Futan University recently charging the Teng Hsiao-ping faction of "high-handedness" in doing things, according to reports from the China mainland gathered by intelligence units here.

The reports say, entitled "Where Is the Party Central Headed?", the leaflets attacked the Teng faction, now the power-holders in Peiping, for:

--Dealing a blow to their opponents under the pretext of a "party rectification campaign." In connection with this, the power-wielding gang has secretly arrested several "high cadres" in the Nanking Military Region;

--Taking a policy of "right-wing defeatism" by opening the mainland to the outside world. The pamphlet says since the United States is the "public enemy" of the world, the Teng faction's having connections with it is a "betrayal of the party" which is "to the detriment of the interest of the proletariat";

--Initiating the "special economic zones," which could "incur a confidence crisis with respect to communism"; and

--Freely wielding power by establishing the "Central Advisory Committee" (which is headed by Teng himself) and thus spoiling the normal operation of the communist bureaucracy.

The leaflet, signed by "a group of military Bolsheviks," asks all Communist Party members, soldiers, cadres, laborers and farmers to come to a clear realization of the current situation and to boycott Teng's "policies" by all possible means, the reports point out.

The leaflet also calls on all of the soldiers in the Nanking Military Region to support the "anti-Teng" campaign, the reports note, adding that it does not elaborate any details about the "anti-Teng" campaign.

CSO: 4000/049

TAIWAN

TAIWAN GIO CHIEF URGES RESPECT FOR PRESIDENT

OW230751 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 Nov 84 p 12

[Text] Chang King-yuh, director general of the Government Information Office [GIO], yesterday urged people to respect the chief of the state and the national constitution in public speeches.

Chang also asked people not to spread ideas which may turn to the advantage of the Chinese Communists and members of the Taiwan Independence Movement.

Chang was speaking in answer to an interpellation from Legislator Fei Hsi-ping. Fei had blamed the GIO for its recent bans on some locally-published political magazines, saying the bans contradicted the Publishing Law.

Chang said the freedom of speech which the nation needs is one of fair and objective reporting not opposed to national security, social safety and the public interest.

Some locally-published magazines have become very emotional in their reporting in recent years, Chang said. They have not only defamed the chief of the state, but have also launched personal attacks on many government leaders.

Such reports have seriously damaged social unity and harmony and have also caused an atmosphere of dissatisfaction in society, Chang remarked.

He said the president represents the nation to the rest of the world. "To respect the president is to respect our own country," he added.

Democracy is based on a nation's constitution, Chang remarked. The nation will not be able to survive if public speeches against the national constitution are allowed, he said.

CSO: 4000/049

TAIWAN

TAIWAN PAPER ON U.S. HELICOPTER SALES TO CHINA

OW210901 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Arms Sales to Peking"]

[Text] The first U.S. arms sales to Peking took place Thursday in the delivery of the first of 24 American built Sikorsky helicopters in a ceremony attended by former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The transaction of 24 Sikorsky helicopters worth US\$150 million represented the first Red Chinese purchase of U.S. equipment that had obvious military applications. The presence of Haig in taking part in the handing-over ceremony in the capacity of a consultant of the Sikorsky's parent company, the United Technologies, was also revealing. It shows how the Peking regime maneuvers its arms purchasing programs through enlisting the help of the former secretary of state who originally promised Peking in his official visit there to sell them "lethal arms."

The helicopters would most likely be turned over to the Chinese Communist armed forces. Although they do not have armoured plates on them upon delivery, they can be easily converted into military use.

The Reagan administration has once again committed a serious error in providing the Chinese Communists with such equipment of potential military implications. With these helicopters, the Chinese Communists can use them for transport in rugged mountainous regions such as Tibet. They will increase Chinese Communists' capacity to suppress people and counter insurgency by the dissidents.

The people of the Republic of China regret that the Reagan administration has bowed to the pressure of the Peking regime and the maneuvers of former secretary of state for such sales.

CSO: 4000/049

TAIWAN

CHIANG CHING-KUO KMT ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE REPORTED

OW240411 Taipei CNA in English 0334 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 23 (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Friday called on the people of the Republic of China as well as cadres of the Kuomintang to redouble their efforts for an early victory in pursuit of the national revolutionary mission.

"We must fight to final victory to enable compatriots on the Chinese mainland to enjoy again the free, happy and democratic life under the Three Principles of the People. Only this can be taken as the full accomplishment of the whole process of the national revolutionary mission," the president pointed out.

President Chiang, in his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, made the call Friday in a message to the people and party cadre on the eve of the 90th founding anniversary of the ruling party.

National father Dr Sun Yat-sen, President Chiang reminded, first founded the Hsing Chung Hui in Honolulu Nov. 24, 1894 to initiate the establishment of a national revolutionary party to topple the corrupt Ching Dynasty.

All comrades, in greeting this historic day of glorious tradition, are naturally full of confidence in the final victory of the mission of national revolution and construction. All compatriots of the nation will also have a deep sense of responsibility for the nation's future, the president stressed.

With a determination to save China from foreign aggression in the late Ching Dynasty, Dr Sun decided to carry out the policy of the Three Principles of the People in the country. With the support of patriots, national revolutionaries succeeded and the Republic of China was set up in 1911, he continued.

The republic's setup 73 years ago was the first significant step for the later success in building a new China under the Three Principles of the People, a nation of the people, by the people and for the people. The achievement is the fruit of tireless dedication and struggle of all patriotic Chinese, he pointed out.

Dr Sun formally set up the Kuomintang in 1919, President Chiang said. Since then, the party has made many additional contributions in developing the nation with the completion of many missions such as the northward expedition, the movement to eliminate communist rebellion, the resistance war against Japanese aggression, and the annulment of the unequal treaties signed between the China government and foreign nations, he stated.

President Chiang said presently the Kuomintang is continuing the mission of safeguarding the nation. Its final goal is to crush the vicious Chinese Communist regime and reunify China under the Three Principles of the People, he added.

The victory of the Three Principles of the People has been confirmed by the different development in the ways of life on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits. Everyone knows which one of the two systems has brought happiness to the Chinese people and which has brought bitterness, which advanced national development and which has hindered it, he pointed out.

To further glorify the party's honorable tradition, the president urged all comrades of the Kuomintang, by taking revolutionary martyrs as models, to unite closely and share happiness and difficulty in taking up the responsibility entrusted by the people.

CSO: 4000/049

NON-KMT POLITICAL GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT

OW271441 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] In response to Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung's remarks on 21 November, the Non-KMT Public Policy Research Association has issued a written statement entitled: "Equality for Everyone in Political Participation," saying that the Non-KMT Public Policy Research Association will continue to promote democratic politics. Contents of the statement are as follows:

1. The aim of the Non-KMT Public Servants' Public Policy Research Association is to study public policies and promote democratic politics. Its members include members of the Legislative Yuan, the Control Yuan, the National Assembly, the provincial assembly, city councils, and other non-KMT public servants who agree to the aim of the association.
2. Since its establishment in May this year, the association has collected information from all sources, and listened to the opinions of experts and scholars as well as the general public. This provides a frame of reference for its members' participation in politics. The association has conducted all its activities under an open and rational principle. This steady and practical approach has long been affirmed and supported by people at home and abroad.
3. Unexpectedly, Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung openly said at the Legislative Yuan today (21 November) that this association should be disbanded because it has not been registered with the government. Minister Wu Po-hsiung based himself on the "Act on People's Association in Time of Emergency" promulgated by the KMT government during the Period of Political Tutelage in 1942.
4. The question of constitutionality of the "Act on People's Association in Time of Emergency" aside, other political organizations like this association, namely, the "Chinese Kuomintang," the "Young China Party," and the "Democratic Socialist Party" have openly conducted activities for decades without registration with a court or a government office.
5. Minister Wu Po-hsiung's unequal treatment of this association by demanding its exclusive disbandment obviously contradicts his remarks in the same statement to the effect that "ours is a country of democracy, law and order;

everyone should be equal before the law, which should be observed by both the government and the people."

6. In democratic countries, there should be peaceful competition as well as mutual respect and tolerance between the ruling and opposition parties. Therefore, we urge the governing authorities against taking rash and high-handed policies which might force the escalation of political confrontation and jeopardize the normal development of democratic politics.

Non-KMT public servants held an emergency meeting at the hall of the "Non-KMT Public Policy Research Association" on Chingtao East Road yesterday afternoon. They decided, in principle, that the association will not dissolve by itself. The Non-KMT Public Policy Research Association discussed countermeasures against Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung's reply yesterday afternoon. Among the non-KMT public servants attending the meeting were Fei Hsi-ping and Chiang Peng-chien, Legislative Yuan members; Chou Ching-yu and Wang Chao-chuan, National Assembly members; Yu Ching, Control Yuan member; Hsieh Chang-ting, Chen Shui-pien, Lin Wen-lang, and Lin Cheng-chieh, Taipei City councilors.

CSO: 4000/049

TAIWAN

KMT OFFICIAL ON OVERSEAS CHINESE WORK PROGRAM

OW240321 Taipei CNA in English 0303 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 23 (CNA)--Cheng Hsin-hsiung, director of the ruling Kuomintang's Department of Overseas Affairs, said Friday that his department will act as a bridge to bring together the Overseas Chinese and the compatriots in their motherland here.

Cheng made the remarks on the eve of the KMT's 90th founding anniversary which falls on Saturday, Nov. 24.

He said this work will further solidify the determination of the Overseas Chinese around the world to stand behind the lofty ideal of the reunification of China under the Three Principles of the People.

The KMT's overseas work program, he said, will be focused on six major items: increasing of organizational strength, strengthening cultural dissemination, promoting people-to-people diplomacy, waging struggles with the enemy, improvement of services and development of concerted actions.

Overseas Chinese communities experienced great changes after the Second World War. Cheng attributed the changes to the fast increase of Chinese immigrants and the improvement of education in their countries of residence.

However, he said, the younger generation of these Overseas Chinese are almost ignorant toward the Republic of China, which, Cheng noted, leaves some gaps for the Peiping regime to stage their united front warfare, and creates difficulties for this country to promote services abroad.

The most important work for the party right now lies in how to muster these Overseas Chinese to join the main effort of fighting the Chinese Communists and accomplishing the goal of mainland recovery under the Three Principles of the People.

Cheng said his department is quite sure to accomplish the work program in the face of enormous difficulties.

CSO: 4000/049

DETAILS OF HONG KONG GOVERNOR'S WHITE PAPER ON GOVERNMENT

HK220530 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 22 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Hong Kong moved a step closer to a more representative government yesterday, when plans were unveiled for the indirect election of 24 seats to the Legislative Council.

The much-heralded changes were described by the governor, Sir Edward Youde, as ones which would achieve a government both "responsive and responsible" to its people.

But the White Paper on more representative government, tabled by the governor in Legco, stopped far short of the sort of changes anticipated by some interests, particularly pressure groups.

No action will be taken on the introduction of direct elections until a review in 1987.

Similarly, the governor's future will not be taken up until the same review, and no changes will be brought in affecting the Executive Council.

The introduction of a ministerial system, another feature of democratisation drawing strong support, has been left in abeyance.

The first indirect election to Legco will be held in September next year.

The proposals mean that the council's membership will be increased to 56 from the current 48 members, to meet the "wide and diverse needs of present-day Hong Kong."

The White Paper said that by next year, 12 Legco members will be elected by an electoral college, 12 elected by nine functional constituencies, 22 appointed and 10 official members.

Plans to increase the number of elected seats to 24--double the number suggested in the Green Paper--had been known for some time, and were earlier reported by the STANDARD.

At present the Legislative Council consists of the governor (as president), three ex-officio members, 29 appointed members and 15 official members, making a total of 48.

The decision to double the number of elected seats by next year moves the time-frame proposed in the Green Paper forward by three years.

The number of appointed members, in turn, will be reduced to 22 by next year, instead of 23 as proposed in the Green Paper. The number of officials was also cut back to 10, instead of 13 as proposed.

The White Paper confirms that the expected review of the representative government system will be undertaken by 1987, instead of the 1989 schedule earlier suggested.

Tabling the White Paper, Youde defended the step-by-step approach on democratisation.

He said in his summing up: "I believe the great majority of the people in Hong Kong accept that change must be gradual; that we must allow our own system to evolve naturally to meet the needs of present-day Hong Kong; and that the implications of future constitutional change are so important to the future well-being of our community that we cannot afford to make mistakes."

Youde also told Legco that a standard rate of remuneration, including the payment of expenses, would be provided to elected and appointed members by 1985.

He outlined the main changes to the Legislative Council composition:

--The number of members elected by the electoral college and the functional constituencies in 1985 will be increased, in both cases from six to 12.

--The district board members of the electoral college will be divided into 10 geographical constituencies, based on groups of districts, each of which will represent half a million people.

In addition, the Urban Council and Regional Council members of the college will each form a separate constituency.

These 12 constituencies within the electoral college will each elect one member to the Legislative Council in 1985.

The 12 constituencies are East Island, West Island, Kuntong, Wongtaisin, Kowloon City, Shamshuiipo, South Kowloon, East New Territories, West New Territories, South New Territories, the Urban Council and the Regional Council.

The interests of the Heungyekuk will be represented through the Regional Council.

--The 12 elected members from the nine functional constituencies will represent the commercial sector (2 seats), industrial (2), labour (2), financial, social services, medical, education, legal, and engineers and associated professions (one seat each).

The representative organisations are the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, the Chinese Manufacturers Association, the Hong Kong Association of Banks, all registered employee trade unions, the Hong Kong Council of Social Services, the Hong Kong Medical Association and statutory lists of institutions and relevant professional bodies.

"They have been selected because each represents a major sector of the community, important to our economic and social progress, and because there are well-established community-wide institutions and associations, or professional registers, to provide a basis for their electoral rolls," Youde said.

--The number of appointed members on the council will be reduced to 22 in 1985.

"There was wide public appreciation of the valuable service they (the appointees) have provided, and a general recognition that it would be wise to retain their experience and expertise, at least for some years to come," the governor said.

--It is intended to reduce the number of officials to 10--including the three ex-officio members--in 1985.

Youde of the decision to retain the officials said: It was also generally accepted that there will be a continuing need for a core of official members to remain on the council.

Moving for the 1987 review, Youde said there was a need to further consider the question of direct elections and other issues raised in the Green Paper in the light of the provisions of the draft agreement on Hong Kong's future.

The review will be held before the 1988 election of Legislative Council members, who will sit for three-year terms.

Election provisions and the qualifications of candidates to be elected to the Legislative Council by the electoral college and functional constituencies will be guided by the existing Electoral Provisions Ordinance and associated legislation applicable to the Urban Council and district board elections.

Candidates in both will have to be registered as voters on the general electoral roll and have resided in Hong Kong for the 10 years immediately prior to the date of their nomination.

The Green Paper had stressed, however, that the governor would continue to be appointed formally by the Queen until 1997. Wide support was given for this proposal, he said.

CSO: 4000/049

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON 1997 ACCORD REACTIONS

HK240037 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0000 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] The biggest survey carried out so far on the 1997 agreement shows that almost 80 percent of the people believe it is the best deal the territory can get over the circumstances, and a large number have worries about living under communist rule. (Chris Quon) has the details:

[Begin recording] More than 6,000 people from all walks of life, including expatriates, were interviewed in what is the most extensive professional survey so far. The study was commissioned by Commercial Radio, three newspapers, and UMELOCO [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils]. The majority say the accord exceeds their expectations, but many are concerned about the future after Chairman Deng dies. A very small percentage know the agreement in detail. Seventy-five percent say they have a fair idea.

The main concerns are personal freedom and the future law governing their lives, followed by the right to live here. China's past changing moods also worry them, but 70 percent believe Britain and China are sincere about keeping Hong Kong prosperous and stable. Eighty percent recognize the need for China to regain sovereignty, but on the other hand they are not happy about communist rule. More than half don't think Britain sold out Hong Kong. Thirty percent think the one country, two systems policy won't work. The rest believe it will.

Each person was interviewed for about half an hour, at the end of which he was asked whether he had any questions. Many asked whether there was a firm guarantee that Hong Kong would enjoy the promised freedoms for as long as 50 years after 1997. There were also many questions about the basic law, such as, who will draft it, and what it means. The future of British dependent territory citizens, whether they will be conscripted into the Chinese army, the stationing of Chinese troops here, and whether they might interfere with local affairs or clash with the police were other common questions. [end recording]

CSO: 4000/049

PRO-TAIWAN GROUPS TO PARTICIPATE DIRECTLY IN LOCAL POLITICS

HK280345 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Terry Cheng]

[Text] Pro-nationalist groups said yesterday they would not accept aid from Taiwan for their campaigns in the coming district board elections.

They were reacting to a report from Taiwan's Central News Agency which said the Taipei government was encouraging the "patriotic and loyal Chinese" in Hong Kong to take part in the elections.

The agency also quoted "relevant units" as saying that "assisting and preparatory work" on the elections was being carried out.

The report said direct participation of the people in Hong Kong's politics was the most effective way of opposing China's Hong Kong "conspiracy."

Mr Lee Shing-chu, chief secretary of the Council of Trade Unions (CTU), said his organisation would not accept aid from Taiwan.

He said it was common nationalist policy for Taipei to encourage Overseas Chinese to involve themselves in local affairs.

The CTU, with 71 affiliated unions, has more than 40,000 members.

Mr Lee said his council had been encouraging its members for a long time to register as voters.

Several months ago the council obtained more than 10,000 registration forms for its members.

Some of the unions themselves had also got forms for their members.

However, the council will not recommend which candidates should stand for election.

"We will only support those members who decide to stand for the elections themselves," he said.

This was because the candidates would have to spend a lot of time and energy if elected to office and this would affect their work and family life.

The secretary-general of the Chinese Culture Association, Mr Ma Hak-nin, said although his association would be involved in the elections, it would not accept aid from Taiwan.

Mr Ma said more than 500 of the association's members and their relatives had registered to vote.

Mr Luk Wing-keung, a member of the co-ordinating board for alumni associations of Taiwan's post-secondary schools, said it had sent registration forms to its members.

The organisation will support individual members who decide themselves to stand for election, he said.

It would also support other candidates whose platforms they agree with.

Mr Luk said his organisation had supported elections to representative bodies for some time. He cited the Urban Council and the first district board elections as examples.

He said Taiwan's aid might be no more than just moral support.

Meanwhile, political observers said active participation by pro-Taiwan people in elections was a stabilising factor and not disruptive.

They said it meant they were prepared to play the game according to the rules.

It was obvious, they said, that Taipei would want to use "the high degree of autonomy" promised for Hong Kong to check Peking's influence.

Peking, too, may welcome the move.

They said Chinese officials would feel happier if they could observe the pro-Taiwanese elements and at the same time build up contact with them.

CSO: 4000/049

XINHUA BRANCH RECRUITING UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

HK290438 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Nov 84 p 17

[Text] The Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency [NCNA] is expanding its "news operation arm" by recruiting Chinese University graduates.

The recruitment was done through the university's appointment service and an NCNA official said "two to three" recruits were taken on.

The deputy editor-in-chief of the news agency, Mr Jiang Ruixi, said the recruits were taken on as sub-editors and reporters.

He denied a report in the Chinese University Student Union paper that the NCNA was recruiting administrative officers among university graduates.

An official of the university's appointment service refused to comment on the conflicting versions.

The NCNA's recruitment notice was sent out in the summer and attracted more than 20 applications.

Only about 10 applicants were given the chance of sitting for the recruitment examination, which included translation and an interview.

Proficiency in English was believed to be an advantage.

The recruitment trend is in line with Chinese policy to employ young professionals.

Over the recent few months, the news arm of the agency has increased its staff to more than 50, including a number of veteran journalists from China.

It is headed by Mr Chen Bojian, who holds the title of vice-director of the Hong Kong branch and general manager of NCNA for the Asian and Pacific Region.

CSO: 4000/049

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG BUILDING PROFESSIONALS INVITED TO HELP BUILD PRC

HK270611 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Nov 84 p 18

[Article by Chiu Kit-ying]

[Text] A leading Chinese official has invited Hong Kong architects and other building professionals to become "heroes" by helping China to develop.

Mr Wu Ming-yu, a member of the State Science and Technology Commission, extended the invitation when he addressed a lunch for three major building institutes and the Association of Experts for Modernization.

The three institutes are the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors, the Hong Kong Institute of Architects and the Hong Kong Institute of Planners.

Speaking to reporters before the lunch, Mr Wu said the standard of building technology and material in China was low.

"If builders and engineers in Hong Kong can co-operate with China, this will greatly help raise overall standards," he said.

"On the part of Hong Kong, the annual land production for building development is very limited.

"But China has tens of millions of square metres of land for building and in developing China Hong Kong builders will be like heroes with the platform to perform their skills."

Mr Wu is also director of the Chinese National Research Centre for Science and Technology Development.

He stopped in Hong Kong on the way back to China after a visit to Australia.

In his speech on "China's policy of development of technology and professional practices," Mr Wu said China was looking ahead to the year 2000 in its building programme.

"We think that if the residents of all the cities in China are to reach a reasonable housing standard by 2000, then every household should have a house

to live in--which does not have to be too large but at least it will have the basic facilities.

"The amount of building development work to take place will be tremendous," Mr Wu said.

"There are many problems, such as land utilisation and urban planning.

"We are very willing to borrow a helping hand from Hong Kong building professionals."

Mr Wu also said the time was ripe for China to expand its scientific development.

The year 1981 marked China's "turning point" on three fronts--the change in general policy, adoption of the opening-up policy and the change in economic structure.

He said the general policy adopted by the State Council meant science was no longer a "tool for politics," but an important factor contributing to the economy.

The second and most important change was opening-up to the outside world and development had been "tremendous" over the past three years.

"Our counterparts in Hong Kong have contributed much to China," he said.

"When scientific and technological development is so much in demand in China, I think all those engaged in the field of technology will have a big part to play."

The third change, in economic development, meant emphasis had been put on encouraging initiative in scientific and technological work, he said.

CSO: 4000/049

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